

BRITISH EDITOR
SPURNS IDEA OF
REPUDIATIONEvasion of Debt Dismissed
as Incompatible With
National CharacterDAWES PLAN CALLED
LIKELY TO BREAK DOWNEconomic Status and Social
Conflict May Modify Views
on Payments to America

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 28.—The deeper issues underlying the settlement of the international war debts, and especially the effects such settlements are likely to exert on future generations, is receiving much careful thought and study in England. While there is general agreement with the American position that the debts are simply commercial agreements and must be paid if the sanctity of contract is to be preserved, there is a widespread conviction that the whole disagreeable subject is another indisputable proof that the love of money is the root of all evil, for nations no less than for individuals.

Among those who are now writing on this subject for the British public, probably no one commands a wider hearing than J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer. His articles for several weeks have concerned various aspects of the debt problem in other than their financial aspects, and because of the interest they have attracted in England, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked Mr. Garvin to give his debt views for the benefit of overseas and other readers. He refused to comment directly on the American phase of the debt subject, but agreed to answer any general questions.

Debt Repudiation
The first question asked by the Monitor representative was whether, in his opinion, there was any likelihood of general debt repudiation in England in prospect, assuming that the Government should fall into the hands of the extremely radical elements now striving for political power through the Labor movement. Mr. Garvin replied:

It is easy to conceive a situation where the radical groups might gain control, but it is extremely improbable to happen within the next five years, which is as far ahead as wise men try to look. But even assuming radical success, I do not believe there is the smallest chance of repudiation of the smallest share of the debt. The repudiation, either of our external or internal debt, is a subject which has been discussed for years, and its probability may safely be dismissed. This feeling among our people is not altogether because of the debt, but because they have witnessed, although that is an added deterrent. Even the extremists have not urged repudiation of debt, but general capital levy for payment.

Change of Views
In his own writing, Mr. Garvin has made the prediction that the people of the world in 1930 will not look at war debts in the same way that we do, and he was asked to amplify that idea. He said:

In all matters affecting peace and war, we must remember that the thought must work with much larger standards of measure than in any other subject. The best time to prevent crises is long before they develop. The best time to have prevented 1914 was in 1871, and the best time to prevent future trouble is now. We must remember that nobody born after 1895, certainly after 1900, can be held in any degree responsible for the war. All over Europe there is growing up a generation having no sort of moral responsibility for the war and which is actuated by a mentality profoundly different from that of those whose characters and minds were formed before the outbreak of 1914.

I have little fear of any trouble concerning any present debt settlement that might be made in either England or France until the pre-war generation which still rules all over the world passes on, toward 1940.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1925

Local

State Motor Lighting Is Goal..... 2
Fostle Given Massachusetts Teachers
Said Coal Pits Go to State..... 2
Keep Waives Up Says Secretary Davis
Newest Airplane Ship to Be Launched 15
Maine Farms Said Never to Have
Produced So Abundantly..... 13

General

Germans Favor Pact Meeting..... 1
League Bringing Europe..... 1
Peace by Negotiation..... 1
League Council Discusses Memel Status
Parliamentary Groups Arrive..... 1
M. Caillaux Ready to Defend His
Term..... 1
British Said First Offer Is Unacceptable
French Told First Offer Is Unacceptable
National Bankers Predict Prosperity
World News in Brief..... 3
Benito Mussolini's Rebuttal to Vatican
Mail Publicity Men to Convene..... 13

Financial

Selling of Securities Praised..... 10
New York Stocks and Bonds..... 10
Boston Stocks..... 10
New York Curb..... 10
Pig Iron Price Rise Feature of Steel
Market..... 10
Stock Markets of Leading Cities..... 11
New York Curb Weekly Range..... 11

Sports

United States Professional Golf..... 12
Orange County Wins Title..... 12
Major-League Baseball..... 12
New Relay Record..... 12

Feature

The Sunlight..... 4
Experiments at Amston Lake Club..... 4
Sunset Stories..... 4
Radio..... 4
Art News and Comment..... 4
Educational..... 4
The Home Forum..... 4
Currents of Thought..... 4
In the Ship Lines..... 4
Editorials..... 4
Aboard the Limited..... 4
The Week in Gen-va..... 4

Leads British Delegation



Sir Robert Horne

PARLIAMENTARY
GROUPS ARRIVE40 Members of British Par-
liament Among Delegates
on Way to Washington

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Arrival of European delegates for the inter-parliamentary union conference in Washington reached its peak when the steamship Caronia brought 155 foreign Government representatives, including 40 members of the British Parliament, and delegates from the Scandinavian and central European countries.

Government agents and police guarded the arriving delegates closely as they did upon previous arrivals, including the Italian delegation and the Irish representatives.

A crowd of approximately 200 foreign men and women tried to reach the pier as the Caronia docked at Fourteenth Street, but they were turned back by mounted police. They carried several banners. One bore the inscription, "We Demand Unrestricted Immigration to the United States." Some of the banners were hauled down by the police.

The Mayor's official welcoming boat, the Macom, with a band aboard, met the Caronia at quarantine and escorted it to the pier. Immediately upon their landing, the delegates were taken to the Hotel Pennsylvania, where they will remain until going to Washington for the conference.

Sir Robert Horne, formerly Chancellor of the British Exchequer, headed the English delegation.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL
VISITOR TO LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Heavily veiled and followed by a large entourage of turbaned ministers, secretaries and attendants, the Begum of Bhopal, the only woman ruler of an Indian state, arrived in London last night. She was met by a large gathering of Orientals and a representative of the Earl of Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India.

The Begum, or Princess, has come to London on an issue of considerable importance to Anglo-Indian relations—namely, the question of deciding her successor as ruler of Bhopal. Her eldest son, Nawab Nasrullah Khan, has passed away, and according to the law of primogeniture, his son should inherit the grand mother's mantle. But the Begum seems to prefer that the honor should go to her only surviving son, Nawabzada Hamidulla, who is with her, and invokes the Islamic custom of appointing nominees to their own successors.

OVER 100 REDS ARRESTED

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—A report from Budapest indicates that the number of Communists arrested in that capital are more than 100, and the Hungarian Cabinet has declared its intention of taking the strongest measures to maintain order. It has been suggested that those arrested cannot hope that they will be pardoned.

A New Page
for Children

Commencing October 5, The Christian Science Monitor will publish every Monday a page for the little children to be known as "The Children's Page."

"Our Young Folks' Page" will be continued regularly every Thursday for the older girls and boys.

LEAGUE COUNCIL
BEGINS DEBATE
ON MEMEL AREAFormer Lithuanian Premier
Quits Meeting When Status
of Region Is Discussed

GENEVA, Sept. 28 (AP)—Shooting defiance of the League of Nations Council, M. Galvanuskas, former Lithuanian Premier and now Minister to Great Britain, left the meeting room today during the discussion of the convention defining the status of the Memel Territory, drawn up by Norman H. Davis, former American Under Secretary of State.

The action of the Lithuanian Minister was inspired by the Council's decision regarding complaints sent to the League from minorities under Lithuanian rule. The Council instructed the Secretary-General to transmit copies of such complaints to all the Council members, leaving them free to call the matter to the Council's attention if the complaints appeared to warrant such action.

Draft Substitute Offered
"It is none of the Secretary-General's business to forward such information at the League's expense," shouted M. Galvanuskas. "You have all got foreign ministers and other diplomatic agents to inform you. When protests reach you why don't you take them up with us first and give us a chance to investigate?"

Paul Boncour of France, who was presiding, tried to calm the agitated Lithuanian.

Lord Cecil offered to draft a substitute text, so worded as not to hurt Lithuanian susceptibilities, and Paul Hymans of Belgium proffered his services in a like capacity, but not waiting the result of their collaboration, M. Galvanuskas made his exit.

The Memel territory, with a population of 170,000, was detached from Germany by the Versailles Treaty and placed under the control of the Council of Ambassadors. It was handed over to Lithuania in February, 1923, subject to certain conditions intended to regulate the use of the port by both Lithuania and Poland.

Sacrifice Involved
Difficulties between Poland and Lithuania over the administration of the port were settled in March, 1924, when the League Council drafted a convention prepared by a neutral committee headed by Norman H. Davis.

At that time, M. Galvanuskas declared before the Council that Lithuania's acceptance of the terms involved a great sacrifice, but that it accepted them gladly because it wanted to support the League, which he termed "an organism which is now inseparable from the maintenance of peace."

SOVIET BOURGEOIS
TO SERVE IN ARMY

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP)—All male members of the non-Communist, non-laboring classes of the prescribed age will hereafter be liable to service in the auxiliary departments of the Red Army. The Government recruiting commission has issued a general appeal to the population to furnish the commission with the names of those they believe come within these categories. The commission assures complete secrecy and immunity to those furnishing names to the Government with such names.

Members of the non-Proletarian and Bourgeois classes may purchase exemption from such service by paying certain sums of money. Heretofore a limited number of men belonging to the old aristocracy and nobility have been engaged in mental work in the army, grooming horses, waiting on table, and acting as barbers. The Government's view, as reflected by Leon Trotsky, being that these classes cannot be trusted with arms.

HUNGARIAN HELD

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Hungarian authorities are informed that Dr. Harms and Victor Molnar, sons of prominent officials, have been arrested while traveling. The two are being held by the Soviets as hostages for Matthias Rakosi, Rakosi, formerly secretary to Bela Kun, was arrested here last week in connection with a Communist plot for a revival of the Kun dictatorship.

LEAGUE IS BRINGING EUROPE
TOWARD PEACE BY NEGOTIATIONSo Says Manley O. Hudson In Reviewing the Activities
of the Geneva Organization

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The League of Nations is making it easier each year for a peaceful settlement of Europe's procession of problems to be insisted upon, according to Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of International Law at Harvard University, who returns to the United States aboard the steamship Caronia of the Cunard Line, today from his work at Geneva and from a speaking trip in its behalf through several European countries.

"Europe," he said, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is no longer divided into groups to the extent that it was right after the war. There are, of course, the group of war-time allies, and the other minor alignments, but these exist only very

BANKERS VIEW
TRADE OUTLOOK
WITH OPTIMISMConvention at Atlantic City
Opens—Scholarships in
Economics Established

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 28 (Special)—With each annual convention the American Bankers' Association becomes more articulate as to its indirect responsibilities toward the public. The safe conduct of its own business, the establishment of conditions conducive to prosperity for the Nation, and the cementing of international relations looking toward the financial rehabilitation of the world are tasks which already have engaged the interest of the bankers.

But with 5000 visitors here for the fifty-first annual convention, there comes the announcement that sufficient funds have been subscribed to open an economic scholarship fund, the association hopes to increase until it is in a position to offer a scholarship for economic study in each state in the Nation.

This step toward the development of an economic consciousness is the natural outcome of such discussions as the association's program as to the means by which the public generally can be reached with thrift and savings instruction, investment information, and other economic teachings to strengthen the individual financial positions of the citizens of the Nation.

Problem of Branch Banks
In this year's convention the association faces the usual grist of banking problems. The issue of branch banking, which was heralded as settled at last year's convention in Chicago is again to the fore. The association has already met and it is expected that the contest will be precipitated on the floor of the convention.

Representatives of smaller banks particularly are opposed to branch banking, and assert that it often ties up credit, and that the individual banker in the territory served by a branch bank. Others state that commerce being no respecter of persons, business developments along the line of demand, and that so long as it continues to fulfill demand and serves the community, it is justified.

The federal reserve will be discussed, and it is expected that a report on the attitude of organized banking toward the federal reserve bill, which included certain amendments to keep branch banking within its present limits. Since this bill did not pass in the last session, the issue is being raised again this year.

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Taxation and Revenue
Taxation will come in for some attention from the point of view of the making of such an adjustment that the needs of government may be met without imposing too great a burden upon the individual taxpayer. Building and loan issues will be another topic for discussion in the division meetings.

From the programs for these division meetings it is apparent that as differentiations are being obliterated today, and that banks which formerly were highly specialized are crossing the lines so that savings institutions now have trust sections, commercial banks have investment departments and trusts have savings sections, tending toward greater unity among banking institutions.

California is raising an issue all its own with a typical campaign of enthusiastic boosting for the 1926 convention in Los Angeles. Philadelphia is the chief opponent, asking that the convention come to that city during the sesquicentennial celebration, but the Pacific coast has many supporters and a strong argument in its favor is that there has not been a convention of the association west of Chicago since 1921 and that several of the intervening conventions have been on the east coast.

Business Outlook Favorable
Business is good at present and is going to be better in the future, is the consensus of bankers. William E. Kier, president of the association, said in summing up views on the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Triple-Engine, 10-Passenger Monoplane in Commercial Test



Anthony H. G. Fokker of Holland, With His Latest Model, Which He Has Entered in the Airplane Reliability Tour Just Started From the Ford Airport.

Florida to License
Real Estate Dealers

By The Associated Press

Orlando, Fla., Sept. 28

FLORIDA, in the midst of a real estate boom, is preparing to regulate all real estate dealers and their agents operating within the State. All real estate operators must secure licenses to do business under a law which goes into effect Sept. 30. License fees of \$10 will be charged brokers, while their agents will be required to pay a \$5 fee. It is further provided that the sale of one piece of property stamps the persons involved as dealers.

FLIERS CRITICIZE
ARMY RED TAPEWitness Advises Manage-
ment Be Turned Over to
Actual Fliers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Resuming its inquiry into the aircraft problem today the President's special board was told at the outset that Army red tape hinders the work of the Army air service and that operation of the service should be entrusted to flying men.

Maj. Walter G. Kilner, executive officer of the Air Service, was the first witness and he declared that the board was not "personnel," but of organization. The chief of the Air Service, he held, should at all times be employed to direct the activities of his men.

Heading a long list of army aviators to be heard, including Col. William Mitchell, who is fighting for a unified air service, Major Kilner said at the beginning that he favored a separate air service in the army, such as that favored by Major-General Patrick, chief of the service.

"Have you any constructive suggestions?" continued Hiram W. Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut. "Yes. Turn the air service over to fliers themselves."

Major Kilner then read a prepared statement setting forth the functions of the air service in warfare, in which he avowed that pursuit and bombardment were the air problem that only air men can develop.

The Chief Dissatisfaction
The witness said he understood that General Patrick, who is chief of the service, was preparing a statement, setting forth his position, and that he believed this would express his views better than he could, such as that favored by Major-General Patrick, chief of the service.

"Do you know of any dissatisfaction among air officers?" he was asked.

"Yes," replied Major Kilner. "The slowness of action on aircraft matters, he said, and the apparent lack of comprehension of air problems are the chief cause of dissatisfaction among the air personnel."

As an example of "hindrance," the present air organization placed upon the work of the service, Major Kilner said that it required the army air service one year and six days to get funds for the world flight. "Three weeks," he said, "was spent in getting permission to send a squadron of airplanes from Self-Security, Inc., to Miami, Fla., to Mr. Bingham asked if the problem was 'material or personnel.'"

"Personnel," the witness answered, adding, "our planes are good and we have the best pursuit planes in the world."

Major Kilner said that the three major causes for dissatisfaction among air officers resulted from the air service failing to receive proper consideration from the War Department, the handicap of having many officers of junior rank and because the air officers were not given a promotion list separate from other army units.

Conditions Inadequate

Under questioning, he said that air service matters frequently were handled by junior officers in conference with major and brigadier-generals, and consequently the air service viewpoint did not carry as much weight as did the opinions of the higher officers.

Maj. Ralph Royce, in charge of the primary school at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., the second witness, declared that the lack of higher ranking officers caused much dissatisfaction in the air service, emphasizing that the junior officers could not carry sufficient weight in presenting air matters to superiors.

"We are doing 1925 work with a 1917 establishment," said Major Royce.

Airplane Reliability Tour
Starts From Ford AirportCommercial Test Flight of 1900 Miles Through
Middle West Lists 16 Varied Machines

DETROIT, Sept. 28 (AP)—The commercial airplane reliability tour, a 1900-mile flight through the middle west, was formally inaugurated by the Ford Airport this morning, when the first of 16 airplanes entered took the air on signal from Edsel Ford. Others followed at short intervals.

On the eve of the commencement of the first annual commercial airplane reliability tour for the Edsel B. Ford Trophy, the new airport at Dearborn has been full of activity. Airplanes have been arriving, while others leave the ground on short test flights, made, to be sure, rather with the object of performing a little advertising than from actual need for such tests.

While pilots are busy packing up their tools and kit for the aerial tour, the numerous officials in charge of various sections of the contest are making move around swiftly with hands full of papers, filling up forms with details on the loads to be carried by the various airplanes on the tour, and generally "weighing in."

The tour represents one of the greatest steps ever taken to develop the commercial and private use of airplanes and, unlike the numerous other aeronautical events being held throughout the year in which the element of contest is not in any way contesting planes are in most cases especially designed for racing purposes and, therefore, give an entirely incorrect idea of commercial progress, this event in no way can be considered contestant.

Eleven Cities Listed

The airplanes, during the course of the itinerary, will visit 11 cities in 11 different midwestern states, the schedule allowing ample time at each port of call for all to inspect the airplanes and generally gain an insight into the immediate possibilities of the commercial airplane. Furthermore, speed itself is not in any way a premium in the requirements of the tour, with the exception of the one stipulation that all entries must be capable of a cruising speed of 80 miles per hour on a cross-country flight, independent of wind.

Thus, one of the most important points for all entering pilots to bear in mind is not the need for getting there before the other fellow, but for keeping to schedule, each machine having a definite time of arrival and departure at each port of call, and points of merit will be scored heavily by the pilot who keeps closest to his schedule during the entire week of the tour.

The entire layout of the arrangements of the event is therefore aimed along the most logical lines toward the development of commercial aviation. All airplanes entered can be duplicated in numbers by their manufacturers, this being indirectly held as one of the stipulations of entry.

It must not be supposed, however, that from the results of the tour the best airplane for air transport work will be immediately pointed out, for such a thing is absolutely beyond the bounds of such a trial as the one about to start from Detroit.

After a careful inspection of the airplanes at the Ford airport during the afternoon, and bearing in mind the respective loads carried by each plane, it immediately became possible to conjecture as to the probable winner of the tour—that is, the airplane scoring the most points of merit.

In this respect, it would seem that one of the several 90-horsepower single-engine travel air machines, which carry two passengers, in addition to a pilot, in open cockpits, or perhaps the swiftest of the same general type, would have the best chances of scoring high merit figures because of the comparatively large load-carrying capacity compared with engine power.

But these planes, it must be remembered, are absolutely useless for general long-distance transport work by air, being too small and not providing the ease and comfort required for passenger transportation or the capacity for large freight carrying.

Perhaps the most promising machine from these standpoints is the Junkers all metal monoplane which, with an engine rated at but 135 horsepower, though probably developing more nearly 240 horsepower, carries five passengers in a very comfortable cabin totally enclosed, thereby representing a real commercial air carrier.

Three-Engine Type
Even the airplane of this class, however, is not by any means the last word in air transport machine

CAILLAUX READY
TO DEFEND PLAN
OF SETTLEMENTWide Ground for Debate
Said to Exist Between
Debt MissionsBOTH DELEGATIONS
SEEKING SOLUTIONPublic Opinion in the Two
Countries Is Seen to Be a
Growing Factor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—A week-end of informal discussion between their members had still left a wide ground for debate between the French and American debt commissions today at their scheduled plenary session.

After talking over with Andrew W. Mellon and other members of the American commission, the problem of funding the Government's \$4,000,000 debt to the United States, the French Finance Minister, Joseph Caillaux, was asked to defend the settlement offer submitted by the French. To further elaborate the French position, M. Caillaux had drawn up a "declaration of principles" to be read today at the first joint session of the commissions since Friday.

The session was expected to develop the first actual discussion of terms, with the likelihood of argument on the French side, also drawing a similar defense by the Americans of the suggestions presented by Mr. Mellon in turning down the first Caillaux proposal last Friday.

As both sides continue to press their respective viewpoints, there is evidence that each is recognizing the growing factor of public opinion in the two countries as presenting a problem hardly less important than the actual terms to be discussed.

"Feasible" Terms Probable

M. Caillaux believes there is no reason to doubt that "feasible" terms can be agreed upon, but he has been quoted as of the opinion that some acceptance of the principal suggestions viewed by the French as almost comparable to the terms accorded the British, never would be permitted by the French public opinion. After his conversations with members of the American commission, however, the French minister seemed to be confident that some new approach to a solution of the problem will be found in discussing the merits of the suggestions already presented on each side.

One phase of the American suggestions which M. Caillaux was noted as having found not "feasible" was that of interest rates. Some of the French calculations were said to show that with a varying rate of 3 per cent and 3 1/2 per cent over the life of the agreement, France would pay more than double the principal in settling its obligations. Whether M. Caillaux was prepared to suggest to the American commission what rates he regards as feasible was not disclosed, but the question apparently is rapidly becoming a pivotal one in the negotiations.

Anglo-Debt Plan

It would not be unexpected if M. Caillaux had reference at the joint meeting today for the first time to the tentative Anglo-French debt settlement plan, by way of showing what effect acceptance of the Anglo-American terms would have on the French.

Much of the conversation was between M. Caillaux and Reed Smoot of the American commission. In French quarters it was said that the French Senator appeared adamant; that he remained unconvinced that the principal of the French debt should be settled, and that he was not prepared to suggest to the American commission what rates he regards as feasible was not disclosed, but the question apparently is rapidly becoming a pivotal one in the negotiations.

On the other hand, it was freely stated on behalf of the French Minister that he had submitted a genuine and sincere offer and had no intention of using it as a "feeler" of the American position.

French Press Suddenly
Changes in Its Attitude
on Washington Conference

BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 28.—At the moment when, after the preliminary skirmishes, the veritable Franco-American negotiations begin, the comment of the French press betrays considerable anxiety. It is realized that if it is found impossible to bridge the gulf between the French offer and the American demand, the friendship of the two peoples is jeopardized. It would be wrong to express the matter in sensational terms as the tendency is to do on both sides of the Atlantic, for in all conferences a period of discouragement inevitably follows the original optimism.

Particularly in a debt discussion the most difficult day, no doubt, comes when the figures confronting each other seem to be far apart. But always does this unpleasant hour pass. Nevertheless it is desirable that should be understood in Washington that the French press is becoming outspoken.

At first it advised a settlement at almost any price. They now counsel Joseph Caillaux, the Finance Minister, to return without settlement rather than accept something which France would find too heavy and unfair.

At the same time the papers hint that Parliament would not ratify an excessively onerous accord. The first of a single person is comparatively unimportant but it is certain that M. Caillaux could be chased from office by public opinion if the agreement offends the national sentiment of justice. Especially would the be-

ATTRACTIVE ESTATE IS GIVEN
TO MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS

Tract at Sherborn, With Colonial House, Presented by
Miss Mabel Davis With Purpose of Forming
Center for Rest and Recreation

Through the interest of Mrs. Bancroft Davis of Washington, D. C., and the generosity of her daughter, Miss Mabel Davis, an attractive property at Sherborn, Mass., has been given to the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation for rest and recreational purposes. The gift was made to Miss Cora E. Bigelow for public school teachers and was accepted by the state association Saturday. It is expected that later there will be developed in or near there a permanent home for retired teachers. The place is assessed at \$10,000.

The gift consists of an old colonial frame house, a large barn, low wooded and four acres of ground, a part of the old Howe farm now known as Riverbank Farm, located on the Charles River. The farm is recognized as one of the finest in this part of Massachusetts. The view over the Charles River Valley is one of the best within miles of Boston.

House in Excellent Repair
The house is in an excellent state of repair and contains 12 rooms which show the original beams and wide floor boards. Purchased by Mrs. Bancroft for her daughter several years ago the house was provided at that time with all modern improvements. Water is pumped into the house from five artesian wells. There are five large fireplaces. The house is electrified throughout, has two modern furnaces, a fine large cooking range, and a commodious fruit cellar.

The long, substantial woodshed can be turned into a dormitory or assembly hall and the barn can be turned into dormitories. A carriage and sleigh with chime bells now in the barn are included in the gift. Big shade trees are dotted over the grounds.

A committee composed of Miss Bigelow, Melville Arnold of Everett and Miss Mary E. O'Connor of Taunton was appointed Saturday to get the house in readiness for occupancy by the teachers.

Many Activities Planned
During the coming winter it will be used for week-end parties. By spring it is expected to have it well developed for its new uses. Plans include a bathhouse for canoeing and rowing, tennis courts, croquet grounds, and possibly golf links and swimming. In winter there will be snowshoeing, skiing, tobogganing, coasting and skating. A nominal charge will be made to cover expenses.

Miss Bigelow is a recognized leader of teachers in Boston and throughout the State. She was for three terms president of the Boston Teachers' Association, the most influential organization of teachers in that city, and is a prominent member of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation. She is a member of the national committee of the National Education Association for the establishment of a national home for retired teachers, and attended the first meeting of that committee in Cincinnati, O., last February.

The farm is 15 miles from historic Wayside Inn, and is in a rich farming country, where the best of fruit and vegetables are raised.

CRANBERRY PICKER

SUPPLANTS 10 MEN

Quincy Man's Invention Being

Used on Cape Cod Bogs

Machines which pick a bushel of cranberries in 45 seconds are supplementing hand labor on Cape Cod bogs. Each machine will do the work of 10 men with hand scoops, and picks from 2 1/2 to three acres a day.

The device is the invention of Oscar Tervo of Quincy, a young man who is fitting himself for a course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was perfected with the help of W. B. Mathewson of North Weymouth. The machines are being manufactured at a plant in Quincy Adams.

No previous cranberry pickers, owners of bogs say, have been so successful in picking the berries without doing damage to the growing plants. The success of the new machine is due, it is said to the fact that its scoops work backward instead of forward. The pickers are arranged on a drum, and consist of long, narrow teeth arranged in rows of 40. As the drum revolves they move slowly through the vines, pulling off the cranberries and carrying them to the top of the drum, where the berries drop into a hopper and are conveyed to boxes on the outside of the machine, where they are removed by helpers as the machine moves along.

The picker runs on three rubber-tired wheels and is easily handled by one operator at the rear. It seems likely, growers think, that the machine will do much to solve the problem of obtaining pickers, who have been scarce since the war.

BROWN SCHOOL TO EXPAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28 (Special)—The Moses Brown School, conducted in this city under the direction of the New England Society of Friends, has purchased the Lincoln School, a proprietary institution. The friends, in the last yearly meeting, here, voted to discontinue the schooling of girls at Moses Brown, the oldest co-educational institution in the country. Lincoln School will be conducted, it is announced, as a girls' school in conjunction with Moses Brown.

San Pedro, Calif. (AP)—The United States battle fleet has just returned from one of the greatest cruises in the peace time record of America's naval history, a five months' excursion across the Pacific to Australia.

Albany, N. Y. (AP)—Oct. 21 is the tentative date selected for the debate between Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, and Owen L. Miller, Representative from New York, on the proposed \$100,000,000 state bond issue for permanent public improvements. The place, as recently disclosed, is Buffalo.

Atlantic City (AP)—Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the annual national staff conference submitted a worldwide platform for the next three years, calling for greater expansion and co-operation in the solving of international problems. Included in the suggested platform is a plan for a \$50,000,000 expansion along the line of buildings and endowments.

Rochester, N. Y. (AP)—Three thousand persons attended the two dedication services for the new Baptist temple here, Rochester's first "business church," a combined church, office and store building, 14 stories high, which cost \$2,000,000.

Berlin (AP)—Helmuth has been met for the first time in Germany at the Berlin Charlottenburg Polytechnic, which has been equipped with a frigorific laboratory. For the melting of helium an excessively low temperature is required, 487 degrees below zero. Hitherto the only place in Europe where this feat has been accomplished was in the laboratory of Prof. Kamerlingh Onnes in Leyden, Holland.

Moscow (AP)—A group of Moscow actors, including K. Stanislavsky, W. Danchenko, W. Kuchalov and others belonging to the Moscow Art Theater have formed a special building society for the erection in Moscow of a special home for actors and painters. Besides living quarters the new house will contain a theater and a roof garden. Local authorities have promised to assist them in their venture.

Mar del Plata, Argentina (AP)—The Prince of Wales is homeward bound, aboard the H. M. S. Repulse, after a six-week visit to South America. Commenting on the visit of the Prince, La Nacion (Buenos Aires) calls attention to the sympathetic attitude of the Argentine people toward the Prince whenever he appeared in public.

Buffalo, N. Y. (AP)—R. Q. Merrick, prohibition enforcement administrator of the western and northern New York area since Sept. 1, has been notified by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of dry law enforcement, of transfer to the central Illinois area as first assistant to E. C. Yellowly, administrator of the Chicago office.

SAVE INTEREST CHARGES!

PAY TAXES NOW!

Interest at six per cent begins September 16th on all taxes due the city of Boston remaining after October 2nd.

It is imperative that all taxes be paid prior to October 1, 1925.

WILLIAM H. McMORROW

City Collector of the City of Boston

ART SCHOOL CLASS
STUDIES IN ITALY

Students of Miss Child Vary
Work With Travel

"It seems to me that if students can utilize their summers in going to the great art centers of Europe, not as the tourist goes, but as the disciple who absorbs truly the flavors and traditions that have made the great standards of art, a whole new feeling must go into their own work and study," said Miss Katherine B. Child, director of the School of Fine Arts and Crafts today.

Miss Child has just returned from Florence, Italy, with a group of students from her school who summered there with her in a villa overlooking Florence, with the time divided between study in the galleries in copyist work, three weeks spent in travel, staying for short periods in near-by towns, such as Arezzo, Siena, San Gipsignano, Assisi and Urbino, and on the way to Venice, visits paid to Mantua and the famous Gonzaga Palace. The last two weeks of the summer were spent in a pension in Venice, on the Grand Canal.

Miss Child has pronounced views about the values of the students' absorption of the old European artistic atmosphere. This summer the students who accompanied her applied themselves strictly to working in museum copies and in landscapes. Miss Child goes each summer to Italy and makes it possible for those among her students who are deeply and creatively interested in painting and intensive study to make the trip with her.

The group is now established as one of the formal summer schools in Italy. Its headquarters at Fiesole are a large, comfortable villa, where members of the household staff speak only Italian and where the students are able to live in the midst of a purely Italian milieu. Days are spent in study and copying at the notable galleries and there is a period each day devoted to original outdoor sketching.

PRINTING APPRENTICES
WIN "AD" WORK HONORS

First of a series of lectures instituted by the Typographical Union, No. 13, designed to aid the composing room apprentice in the training for his profession, will be given in Ford Hall, Tuesday night, Oct. 13. They will be given on the second Monday of each month until March. Every apprentice is required to complete the course of lectures during his term of apprenticeship.

Of the nearly 100 apprentices registered with No. 13, a large number responded with specimens of their work in the advertisement setting contest which has just closed.

First honors are divided between Sydney Wheeler, 41 Webster Street, Malden, of The Christian Science Monitor, and Fred Crocker, 53 Walnut Street, Everett, of the Boston Post, while Irving Stanley, 104 Swan Street, Everett, of The Christian Science Monitor, wins third place. George S. Reinhardt, Herald-Traveler; J. Raymond Keany, Buck Printing Company; Vincent Majewski, E. L. Grimes Company; Irving Stanley, of The Christian Science Monitor; and William J. Kelly of the Herald-Traveler received honorable mention. Other interesting specimens were submitted by W. C. Gibbs, Municipal Printing Plant; Francis H. McDermott, United Drug printing department; W. H. Austin, Telegram; V. J. Maroney, Herald; Leo E. Moran, Libble Printing Company; R. L. Waterhouse, Washington Press; T. M. Norman, C. H. Simonds Company; and F. Maugan, Ginn & Co.

ART SCHOOL CROWDED

Applications for admission to the Massachusetts Normal Art School are so numerous that 32 had to be refused. It is expected that some of these applicants will try for the evening school registration. The evening school is to open Oct. 5.

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MAKING WAR UNATTRACTIVE

VERMONT MAY ERECT
EXPOSITION BUILDING

Sugar Makers Likely to Start
Canvass for Funds

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 28 (Special)—So consistent has been the success of the Vermont exhibits at the Eastern States Exposition, and especially this year, that Amos Eaton, general manager of the Vermont Sugar Makers' Association and supervisor of the Vermont exhibit here, announced his purpose, at the conclusion of the fair, to start a canvass for funds for the erection of a Vermont building on his return.

Mr. Eaton said he believed that if the industrial and agricultural leaders of the State would subscribe half the necessary amount, the Legislature would willingly appropriate the other half. It is regarded as a proved fact that these exhibits have been of great value to the Green Mountain State.

The Vermont state exhibit designed

STATE CORPORATE TAX
BEFORE ACCOUNTANTS

At the September meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc., to be held in the Chamber of Commerce Building at 7:30 tonight, the principal subject will be the Massachusetts law relative to the taxation of foreign and domestic business corporations. George L. Bishop, J. Chester Crandell and Raymond D. Willard will lead the discussion.

Mr. Willard will make a particular point of the date as of which the tax is assessed, viz., April 1 of each year. Mr. Crandell will discuss the computation of the tax and the status of the law since the decision rendered on the Alpha-Portland Cement case. Mr. Bishop will deal with the history of corporate taxation in Massachusetts.

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GLEAMING satin two-piece gowns with gay hand painting; with high neck, sashed jumper, or of brocaded satin combined with skirts animated with pleats.

ADVANCE season models in an early season value event.

Colors in the collection: wine tones, green, brown, navy blue, black.

WOMEN'S GOWNS—Second Floor

SERIES OF LECTURE
COURSES ANNOUNCED

Scheduled for Brockton, Holyoke, Lowell and Worcester

Series of lecture courses for cities outside of Boston have been arranged by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education for Brockton, Holyoke, Lowell, and Worcester. Brockton is to have a course on "Foundations of Contemporary Literature," given by Robert B. Masterson, assistant chief examiner of the Boston School Department; courses on "Appreciation of Music," by Miss Margaret Buchanan of Boston; "Mental Measurements," by Dr. Edwin A. Shaw of the Harvard Graduate School of Education; "Public Speaking," by Francis J. DeCelles, junior master of English at the Boston High School of Commerce; "Interior House Decoration," by Miss Lillian Phillips of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, and on "Radio" by an instructor to be announced.

Holyoke is to have classes in appreciation of painting and sculpture given by Fred Clarence Kennedy, of Smith College; public speaking by Harold W. Smart, of Amherst; story telling and dramatization by Mrs. Elsie G. Higgins, of the American International College, Springfield; elementary accounting, principles of accounting, radio construction, real estate law, gasoline automobiles, pulp and paper making, framing and the steel square.

Mr. Masterson is to repeat his course on foundations of contemporary literature at Lowell, where Miss Phillips will repeat her course on interior decoration. Other courses to be given in Lowell are on radio equipment, accounting, automobiles, real estate law, conversational Spanish and public speaking.

Worcester will have courses on comparative literature, accounting, real estate law, American composers, parliamentary law, advertising, historical growth of North America, for teachers, by Prof. James Hedges, of Clark University; appreciation of painting and sculpture, radio equipment, modern tendencies in education, traffic management, interior home decoration, public speaking, journalism, methods of silent reading, Spanish, astronomy and automobile repairs.

MANAGER OF EASTERN
STATES LEAGUE NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 28 (Special)—Appointment of Russell G. Criverton, until recently national adjutant of the American Legion to the position of general manager of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial League, was announced here today by Horace A. Moses, president of the organization. Mr. Criverton is an industrial engineer by profession. At the University of Indiana, in his college days, he majored in law and economics and later took several courses in business engineering. From December, 1919, until Aug. 1, 1925, Mr. Criverton was associated with the national headquarters of the American Legion at Indianapolis.

Mr. Willard will make a particular point of the date as of which the tax is assessed, viz., April 1 of each year. Mr. Crandell will discuss the computation of the tax and the status of the law since the decision rendered on the Alpha-Portland Cement case. Mr. Bishop will deal with the history of corporate taxation in Massachusetts.

SOFT-COAL PLEA
GOES TO STATES

Mr. Hammond Sends Letter
Urging Bituminous Use
in New England

John Hays Hammond, chairman of the New England Governors' Coal Committee, today sent to the different state representatives of the six Governors letters urging them to increase the use of low-volatile bituminous coal as a substitute for anthracite.

Mr. Hammond pointed out that abundant quantities of low volatile bituminous are available, and that the freight rates of soft coal to New England are favorable. He explains to the representatives of the New England Governors that low volatile coal contains practically more than 30 per cent greater heating units than anthracite.

The letter is addressed to Edward W. Goss of Waterbury, representing Gov. John H. Trumbull, Connecticut; James C. Boyd, Portland, representing Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, Maine; John W. Storrs, Concord, acting for Gov. John G. Winant, New Hampshire; Ernest L. Sprague, Providence, representing Gov. Aaron J. Pothier, Rhode Island; and John C. Sherburne, Montpelier, representing Gov. Franklin S. Billings of Vermont.

Along with the letter is a copy of the communication from Mr. Hammond to the bituminous operators last week asking for figures on soft coal produced in their territory.

Mr. Hammond said that about 90,000,000 tons annually of low volatile bituminous are produced in Pennsylvania and West Virginia and Maryland, while the freight rates are about the same as those for anthracite. He reminded the New England coal committee members that the soft-coal operators are eager to invade the anthracite field, and that they may be counted to co-operate fully with those who would develop the market here.

"It should be borne in mind," Mr. Hammond added, "that not only can householders heat their homes with low volatile bituminous coal without excessive smoke and soot, but they can also save money on their fuel bill. Coke, a good domestic fuel, can also be counted upon to a limited extent by householders."

"It should be borne in mind that low volatile bituminous can be satisfactorily used in our household furnaces and heaters without change in grate bars or other features."

MORE WOMEN IN COLLEGE

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence)—An increase in the number of women students at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, is shown by the registration figures, announced by Miss A. D. Simpson, dean of women. At the close of registration 61 women were matriculated, which exceeds the number for last year. This number, Miss Simpson believes, will be increased to more than 100 by the end of the academic year.



To—
The Debutante-to-be

IF you were in Paris, London, Deauville, or Biarritz this Summer, you know that the evening coat of brocade is one of the most important fashions of the season:

IF you saw this type of coat at any of the leading Parisian couturiers you know that the cost of it—when landed in this country—would have been at least \$300, and likely much more.

Knowing these facts, too—we have reproduced this coat in a most distinguished metal brocade, with collar and cuffs of lapin blanc—the fur being as beautifully worked as though it were of ermine—

At \$110

This model in velvet of a brilliant tone, trimmed with chinchilla-dyed lapin at \$95.

Simply examples of the new Wanamaker Fashions which are typically Parisian—for Miss 14 to 20—at moderate prices.

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"TO KEEP UP BUSINESS KEEP UP WAGES," SAYS J. J. DAVIS

Department of Labor Head Tells Business Conference the Best Producer is the Best Treated Worker— Sees Prosperous Era Ahead

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 28 (Special)—"The way to keep up business is to keep up wages," James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, declared today at the twelfth annual business conference here. Industry, he pointed out, must keep step with its markets, watching carefully for overproduction and overdevelopment in order to be successful in the present highly organized industrial age.

The secretary mentioned the textile, shoe, coal and other industries in which overproduction has had a grave effect. On the other hand, he pointed to the automobile, steel and iron industries, which he said had carefully watched and developed their markets to reasonable pace with production.

He emphasized the great value of research and study. "Demand," he said, "is ever fluctuating, and the business man who does not everlastingly follow its trend, inevitably falls behind. Widespread study of national markets and some form of legal consolidation is the only solution to the danger of over-production."

Mr. Davis discussed at length the organization of the United States Government, concluding that budgeting and organized control may be responsible for a high degree of efficiency.

Herbert K. Job's Experiments With Birds at Amston Lake

By WINTHROP PACKARD

THE Amston Lake Club has charge of several square miles of wooded territory in Amston, Conn., with a picturesque, mile long, crystal clear spring water lake as its center. Bankers, professional men, politicians from cities within a radius of a few hundred miles motor to it for recreation. Yet it is not a sporting club in any sense of the word. There are no golf links, tennis courts or any of the usual paraphernalia of the country club. The attraction is the lack of these, perhaps, the picturesque setting and the abundant wild life.

Herbert K. Job, author, lecturer, ornithologist, is the presiding genius of thisylvan spot. He has been here for years making Amston a rallying point for bird students. There are being conducted his experiments in naturalizing wild ducks, which ordinarily do not breed in or frequent the region, and birds such as canvasbacks, redheads, pintails and ring-necked, for instance. To obtain breeding stock he has made trips to Saskatchewan, Manitoba and North Dakota, penetrating into the wilderness, collecting newly laid eggs of these birds from their nests in the tundra-margined shallow lakes. These eggs he hatched in incubators, tended the young birds in the freight cars on the way down and got them safely to Amston.

That was just the beginning of the experiment. In Connecticut he must surround them with the conditions which prevail in their natural homes. A shallow, reed-margined pond was fenced in at the outlet of Amston Lake and the birds installed there. They thrived and bred. It looked as if the problem were solved and canvasbacks and redheads might become common in Connecticut. The pond would freeze deep in the winter, and as the birds were not to be allowed to migrate provision had to be made for that. So the duck house was built with under-water free passage for the birds but all above light and warm with glassed sides facing south. Within the surface did not freeze and the birds wintered there successfully. All the problems were not so easily solved, however. The birds bred, but their offspring were sterile. Some essentials in the food supply not at present to be had are being sought. Moreover creatures from the nearby wilderness have to be fought off—horned owls, mink and other interesting wild folk.

Such unusual experiments as this attract the club members; for example that of raising pheasants on a large scale. The State of Connecticut has given up its game farming, so far at least as the raising of pheasants is concerned and now obtains its birds by the thousand from Mr. Job's experiment station at Amston. If canvasbacks are not yet common in Connecticut, the beautiful Chinese pheasants are. They are breeding, wild, throughout the state.

Song and other native birds are protected in every way throughout Amston. Bird houses are placed to encourage the hole-nesting birds. The town has been made a state reservation and all wild life there is protected from molestation in any form. And it all came about because Max Ams, a successful Bridgeport manufacturer, bought a town. Turberville had been a silk manufacturer, turning town using water power from the lake. There were factories, flumes, and several scores of cottages for the operatives all set in the beautiful Connecticut wilderness which lies a dozen miles west of Williamantic. The silk business failed and the town, houses, water power, lake, and all that therein was, was offered for sale. Mr. Ams bought it and turned it to his friend, Mr. Job, for proposals as to how best to put it to use. What could Mr. Job, ornithologist, bird and breed, see in Amston? Why birds, of course, and always birds and more birds—and there they are. But more than that. Somehow he was able to make a lot of important men, in Connecticut or near it, see birds and want to see more of them. Professors, editors, governors, mayors, heads of manufacturing concerns, of trust companies, joined him in his personal interest in the square mile of hilltop wilderness with its lake, in his experiments for the conserving of its present wild life and the "quantity production" of more of it and so the Amston Club was formed and goes forward, a power for the good cause of conservation in Connecticut.

MICHIGAN EXTENSION COURSES
ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 23 (Special Correspondence)—One hundred lectures already have been booked tentatively by the University of Michigan Extension Service. Credit courses will be given in Battle Creek, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw. This is a record number.

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ent Electric Company, and co-author with Charles D. Dawes, Vice President of the plan of German reparations, addressed the conference yesterday on the tariff problem, stressing the statement that if European countries are going to be able to pay America their debts, opportunity must be given them for a transference of goods.

ITALY PRESSES WAR SERVICES

Newspapers Say That Debts Were Contracted to Secure Common Victory

By Special Cable
ROME, Sept. 28.—Italy, being the next country to fund its war debt to the United States, is following with the greatest interest the French debt talks. That M. Caillaux will succeed in obtaining favorable terms from America is a foreign conclusion, but what mostly interests Italy at the present moment is the extent of American concessions, not only as regards the moratorium France may eventually obtain, but a possible reduction in both principal and the accrued interest of France's debt.

Mr. Donald emphasized the view that present business conditions in the United States are very near those of a normal period of prosperity. He said that the tremendous volume of business during the war must not now be taken for granted, and that it is no longer normal to be using 100 per cent capacity for production. He expressed the further opinion that present prosperity should continue with respect to the current anthracite strike. Mr. Hill characterized it as the most spectacular labor trouble on the horizon today, and said that it was not hurting anyone but the operators and the

living costs should turn slightly downward in 1926," according to Mr. Hill's forecast. "The peak in rentals has been reached and already lower rents are appearing, which will be even more marked in the spring. Payroll and employment trends are recovering from the stagnation of the past few months, and this increase will be maintained well into 1926."

Mr. Hill contended that the standard of living in the United States today are on an abnormally high and artificial basis. Mr. Morgan, treating the subject of responsibility of management, declared that the morale of an organization was one of its most important assets.

Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric Company, and co-author with Charles D. Dawes, Vice President of the plan of German reparations, addressed the conference yesterday on the tariff problem, stressing the statement that if European countries are going to be able to pay America their debts, opportunity must be given them for a transference of goods.

LEAGUE IS BRINGING EUROPE TOWARD PEACE BY NEGOTIATION

(Continued from Page 1)

ing studied by the League and at the appropriate time it would initiate a conference. The problem at hand, he said, was largely one of reducing land armaments, and in this, the United States was not in the position to take the lead as it was in restricting naval armaments, not having, he explained, anything to offer as a basis for negotiation.

He looked for a successful outcome of the efforts by Great Britain, France and Germany to reach a security, guaranteeing France's northern boundary and though, in answer to a question, he would not claim credit for this for the League, he did say that the small nations of Europe represented in the League had taken advantage of their opportunities there to press for some such agreement.

Professor Hudson also gave out the following prepared statement on his observations at this year's Geneva conference.

"For six consecutive years I have been present at the opening of the Assembly of the League of Nations. There can be no question of the steady growth of both confidence and determination among the delegates to the Assembly during these years. Any visitor following the Sixth Assembly this year must have been convinced that the League has come into the world to stay and that, the central principle of the League, which is that it is organized in being amply vindicated by events."

League Meets Regularly
The most significant thing about the Assembly is that in spite of numerous obstacles and distractions, it goes on meeting regularly each year. Before the war, few of us would have dared to hope for an annual conference of states. Down to 1914, the utmost goal of endeavor was the assembling of a Hague conference once in seven or eight years. But each year since 1920, a conference has been held in Geneva with more countries represented than were ever represented at The Hague, and these post-war conferences have been considering, not the laws of war with which The Hague conferences were so largely concerned, but the current problems of our daily international life. The meeting of the Assembly on the first Monday in every September has now become a fixture in the world's calendar.

"The date set for the opening of the Assembly coincides with the date set for the opening of our public schools in America, and my American friends, if they are in public schools will find the coincidence appropriate. For the Assembly has become the great school for statesmen of the modern world. It is where Ministers of State and leaders of opinion go each year to learn what other nations think, to discuss their problems, and to receive counsel from their opposites from other lands. Steadily, each year, this feature of the Assembly is becoming more noticeable. Last year the Prime Ministers of France and Great Britain set a new precedent by going to the Fifth Assembly. This year, the precedent was followed by the Prime Ministers of France and Luxembourg and Norway."

Sixteen Foreign Ministers
Each year more governments are sending representatives to the Assembly. On the opening day of the Sixth Assembly, I counted 16 Ministers of Foreign Affairs sitting among the delegates—from Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Jugoslavia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, and Switzerland—a larger number, perhaps, than were ever before gathered together in one city except at the Peace Conference in Paris.

"The Ministers of Foreign Affairs are not alone in availing themselves of the opportunity which the Assembly affords. Great Britain also sent her Minister of the Interior, Trade Minister, Denmark her Minister for Social Affairs, Estonia her Speaker of Parliament, Abyssinia her Minister of Commerce, Greece her Minister of

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AVIATION LOSSES HEAVY IN MOROCCO

American Squadron in Relief Operations
QUEZAN, Morocco, Sept. 28 (AP)—The entire squadron of American aviators participated in the actual relief of the Bouanous Port, the most important operation in the month, which was carried out yesterday morning.

After the bombardment of the Sherifa of Quezan, an English woman who thirty years ago married one of the most powerful noblemen in Morocco, being known as a descendant of Muhammad, visited the American fliers.

Considerable anxiety is felt as to two French airplanes, with five aviators aboard, which disappeared during the bombardment of Shehuan Wednesday.

A careful study of French aviation operations in Morocco reveals the astonishing fact that the percentage of casualties is higher than in France during the World War.

This is partly due to the low flying made necessary by the nature of the warfare and the excellent marksmanship of the Rifians and partly to the virtual impossibility of making safe forced landings on the rugged terrain over which the aviators must operate.

CELTIC BRINGS 337 BOSTON PASSENGERS
Bringing 337 passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown, the White Star Line steamer Celtic arrived here today to discharge 337 passengers before taking the remainder to New York. The Cunard Line steamer Scythia, which is also bringing several hundred passengers for this port and New York, will reach the East Boston dock at 8 tonight, according to wireless advice received today.

Ashley Dukes, an English playwright and formerly London dramatic critic, arrived on the Celtic, as did Charles Sims, British Royal Academy Commissioner. Mr. Sims comes to this country to display some of his latest paintings at New York art galleries, including a large painting of King George of England. Mr. Sims has been commissioned to paint new panels in oil for the British House of Parliament, which must be finished by next year. The subjects are allegorical. W. H. Drake, a Boston wool merchant, who arrived on the Celtic, completed his seventh-year crossing of the Atlantic.

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Special Kayser Silk Hose \$1.65
New fall stock of Mercede Underwear for women and children just arrived. Lingerie styles for men \$1.50 to \$2.50. Complete line men's furnishings.

Biggest Lumber Cargoes
What is said to be the largest amount of lumber ever brought to Boston in one day, by water, arrived today on two steamers from the Pacific.

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city coast. The British ship City of Victoria came in from British Columbia with about 5,000,000 feet of lumber for local dealers and the American ship Greylock brought 2,224,000 feet from Alaska and Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore. The latter vessel also had 418,000 feet of shiping. The Victoria's cargo is the largest single lot of lumber ever brought in on one boat.

AIRPLANE RELIABILITY TOUR STARTS FROM FORD AIRPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

most interesting airplane in America at this time.

It is a large, very beautiful looking monoplane designed along the Cantilever principle and equipped with three Wright radial air-cooled engines, of 200 horse power each, one in the nose of the plane and one each side of the body and supported under the wing.

That the airplane is capable of flying with a full load on two engines, any one being stopped, has been amply demonstrated, nor will the remote possibility of a double failure at any time bring the airplane immediately to ground. This machine, therefore, is the embodiment of post-war transportation and, be it noted, such is immediately available at this very time.

TCHITCHERIN MEETS COUNT SKRZYNSKI
WARSAW, Sept. 28 (AP)—Georgi Tchitcherin, Russia's Foreign Minister, arrived here yesterday on his way to Berlin, where he is going on a two-months' visit partially in connection with a discussion with the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Stresemann, of a new Russo-German trade agreement. Germany's entry into the League of Nations and other questions of vital interest to Russia.

On his arrival M. Tchitcherin was greeted by the Russian Minister to Poland and a number of prominent Polish officials. Later he had luncheon at the private residence of Count Alexander Skrzynski, the Polish Foreign Minister.

LIBSON COURT-MARTIAL ENDS IN AN ACQUITTAL
By Special Cable
LISBON, Sept. 28.—The court-martial of the officers and soldiers who were implicated in the April military rising ended today in an acquittal sentence, the generals who formed the jury deciding, after five hours' deliberation that it had been proved that the revolt had been inspired by pacific motives.

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Always "Different!"
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Morrison's
TOP FST NW, WASHINGTON D.C.
Opening—
The Fall Millinery season with the most interesting array of styles presented in many a season.

The Popular Two-Piece Balbriggan
Is Seen at Its Best Here for \$10
College girls, school girls, young women in the business walks of life find these youthful looking models unusually charming and serviceable. Some of these new suits have new velvet collars, cuffs and pockets; and some with suede collars and cuffs, in plain colors. Pansy, cocoa, green, tan, pencil blue, brown and henna are the smartest shades. Sizes 14, 16 and 18. Women's sizes, 16 to 44.

P. B. "Super-Value" Suits \$38
The result of our best efforts to present a Two Trouser Suit at a fair price without sacrificing an iota of quality.
Unfinished worsteds, blue serge, chevrons in single and double breasted styles—\$38.
P. B. Super-Value Tuxedos and Topcoats—\$38
Parker Budget Co.
The Avenue at Ninth WASHINGTON, D. C.

Kann's
Washington D. C.

Four Feature Values in Fall Upholstery and Drapery Fabrics
Not only are the prices low, but our charges for reupholstering furniture and making draperies will be found equally reasonable. Let us give you an estimate for the work you will want done this Fall.

Chases "Velma" Mohair Velour, special \$10.00 yard
Rich Sunfast Mercerized Velour, special \$5.00 yard
Lustrous "Kapok" Sunfast Drapery \$2.75 yard
Domestic and Imported Tapestry \$6.50 yard
Drapery Section—Fifth Floor

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C.

RUMANIANS REACH DEBT AGREEMENT

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Rumanian Ministry of Finance Saturday announced that an agreement had definitely been reached for settlement of the Rumanian Government's debt to the Baldwin Locomotive Company, amounting to approximately \$2,500,000.

The agreement calls for a cash payment of about \$250,000 on Oct. 1, and a like payment next March. Liquidation of the balance will be spread over five years.

WESTERN TOURISTS INCREASE
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19 (Staff Correspondence)—The west did a record tourist business this season, according to railroad data that show Seattle tourist traffic increased by nearly 80 per cent over 1924. Los Angeles by 42 per cent and San Francisco by 30 per cent.

CANTILEVERS FOR COMFORT LOVERS
Cantilever Shoe
Second Floor, 1215 F Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Lotos
729-733 Seventeenth Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Tea Room
Gift Shop
Lunch
Afternoon Tea
Cafeteria
Luncheon
Dinner

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats

Something New at Jelleff's Junior Coats and Frocks
6 to 14 Years
One of the ways we are always enlarging and bettering our service to the women of Washington.
New Fall Fashions Arriving Daily
Jelleff's
1215 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Wise
1222 Conn. Ave. N. W. WASHINGTON

Edw. L. Kneessi
Luggage and Leather Goods
Luggage, Leather Goods and Umbrellas for Men's Gifts.
New Located at
409 7th St. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
REPAIRING

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Always "Different!"
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Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Silver Lamps Furniture, Etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F Street, N. W. and 1214-1216 G Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Benito Mussolini Rebukes Vatican on Political Action

Italian Premier Says Fascism Will Protect Roman Catholic Church, But Oppose Employment of Religion as Instrument of Politics

By RAOUL MARTINI

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 2. (Special Correspondence)—"Priests must hold themselves outside of politics." This is Benito Mussolini speaking—speaking through the mouth of his chief lieutenant, Signor Farinacci, secretary-general of Fascism.

It was the climax of a notable speech delivered at Desio, in the Province of Milan, before an audience of 2000 Fascist senators, deputies, officers, soldiers and civilians. The ostensible occasion was the opening of a new headquarters building for the local Fascist. In reality, this small event was seized as a strategic point from which to hurl Fascism's challenge to the Vatican. The present Pope, Pius XI, hails from Desio. And in near-by Milan, Signor Mussolini enrolled his first band of Fascist "Rangers." Signor Farinacci had previously announced from Rome that in view of the city where he would speak and the recent polemic with L'Osservatore Romano, his address would have a very lively present-hour political significance. And so it had.

That has come to pass which many have prophesied was inevitable sooner or later—between Fascism and the Roman Church authorities, because of the uncompromising views which the latter entertain regarding the inalienable right and duty of the church to operate in the political field when and how it determines best. It was interesting now to watch the next move. Youthful, active, martial Fascism is supremely confident. The Vatican goes on slowly, ponderously along its age-old path.

Record of Fascism

Fascism has an extraordinary record of achievements to its credit. It captured Rome. It reduced Parliament to impotence. It drove former leaders into home retirement or into foreign exile. It forced a too liberally inclined press into devoting its columns to the publication of lists of names and addresses from the telephone directory, quotations of Bible incidents, sayings of Plato and Cicero, historical findings of Herodotus. It expelled Masonry from the peninsula. It broke up the labor unions. On the surface, at least, it destroyed all opposition political parties. An extraordinary record, I say. It would seem to have solid ground for feeling supremely confident in the face of any possible hostile enterprise on the part of political Roman Catholicism.

The address of Signor Farinacci, however, merits some reading between the lines. While the press of Italy is allowed to publish only the news passed by the Fascist censorship, one may gain a fairly accurate knowledge of what is going on here by a perusal of Fascist sayings and doings. For example, why is it necessary for Signor Farinacci to refer to the high cost of living and declare that this "is a world phenomenon, a phenomenon which neither monarchy, nor Fascist regime, nor republic, nor Communism can influence"? It is evident that this question is creating ominous unrest among the middle and labor classes. His outspoken statement that "there are Fascists who wish to carry on Fascism within Fascism" leads to the conclusion that there are serious divisions within their own ranks.

Division Means Weakness

This is in keeping with the history of political parties in modern Italy. One of their greatest weaknesses has been the tendency to divide and subdivide to the destruction of party unity and the stability of government. Among Signor Mussolini's first energetic announcements, after seizing Rome, was that this demoralizing mentality would be annihilated, and that he was the Italian who could do it! But there is still no assurance that he has succeeded or will succeed in holding intact Fascism itself.

The most significant feature of

Signor Farinacci's address, as I have said, was his admonition to official Roman Catholicism. Even this section of his speech is too long to quote in full, but listen to this:

"If today the crucifix is hanging in the schools, if religious teaching is again imparted to little scholars, if eucharistic congresses can again be held that for decades have not been held in Italy because the parties in power were opposed to them, if today hundreds and thousands of foreigners and tens of thousands of working men and Italians can go peacefully to Rome to bow at the feet of the Holy Father, all this is owed to Fascism. . . . As we have defended the interests of the church, of religious services, of the clergy, we affirm that religion is above every party, and that priests must keep themselves outside of politics, as also outside of politics must be kept the organizations of young (Roman) Catholics. . . . Fascism, as it has defended religion, will in the same way fight sharply, without sparing blows, all those who use religion as their political instrument."

Separate Entities

We should bear in mind that the Vatican is one institution and the Popular Party (Roman Catholic) another institution. The one is the supreme governing body of world-wide Roman Catholicism, while the Popular Party represents only the Roman Catholicism of Italy. Theoretically they are entirely separate entities. But in this instance they merge by reason of the fact that the Osservatore Romano, which is the official organ of the Vatican, has supported the Popular Party and is now engaged in some rather sharp criticism of Fascism. So the words of Signor Farinacci are directed quite as pointedly to the Vatican as to the reviving remnants of the Popular Party.

Probably the primary reason for Fascism's strong support of the church lies in its determination to head off the development of a powerful political Roman Catholic Party in Italy, a party that would have the best chance of all possible political combinations to pitch Fascism out of the saddle. Signor Mussolini has said repeatedly that there is no need for a Roman Catholic Party, that Fascism is militantly Roman Catholic, and can be depended on to guard well the interests of the church.

The Vatican, however, has accepted all favors and given few in return. It has never committed itself openly to the Fascist regime. It seems not to trust entirely either the volatile friendship of Fascism, its wisdom, or its permanency. The very fact that L'Osservatore Romano is today raising a questioning voice relative to Fascism is perhaps a sign that the Vatican is convinced that the days of Fascism are numbered. Anyway, Benito Mussolini has now stated categorically that the church must keep out of politics. And his Black Shirts cry: "Evviva Mussolini!"

CANADA IS POPULAR WITH AUTOMOBILISTS

TORONTO, Ont. Sept. 14 (Special Correspondence)—A big invasion of Ontario is being made by American tourists which promises to beat all previous records. Over 250,000 attended the Canadian National Exhibition. Fully 800,000 motor cars from the United States entered Canada at Niagara Falls during the months of June, July and August in the summer months. The influx of United States tourists into the Dominion is reported to be 50 per cent greater than last year, particularly at Windsor.

According to statistics of the Ontario Motor League, 1,174,977 American automobiles entered Ontario last year. League officials as well as other officials directly concerned with the regulation of traffic in Ontario believe that these figures will be far exceeded this season.



SUNSET STORIES

Playing Ball in the Jungle

HUTEE BOY found a big ball of hard earth. He was eager to play with it, but first he looked at it carefully, spread his large ears and sniffed in every direction with his clever trunk. He discovered nothing unusual, nothing strange, so he thought it would be quite all right for him to play with the nice big ball.

He tossed it in the air with his trunk and caught it on his trunk. After he had done this several times, he threw it to another little elephant, shouting: "Catch it and throw it back." Several other baby elephants joined in the game. For a long time they played with the ball, throwing it, catching it, and running with it. Then one by one they wandered away to find something new and Huttee Boy was left alone with his ball.

He swung it about in his trunk three times, then threw it as high as he could. It went sailing up among the tree tops and did not come down. He waited and waited and waited. He counted 100—200—300—1000, but still the ball did not fall.

"Perhaps it caught in the branches of the trees. Oh, dear! oh, dear! why haven't I eyes on the top of my head like hippos, so that I can look straight up? Or why can't I climb trees like bears?" wailed Huttee Boy.

Just as he was tilting himself back on his tail so that he could look straight up into the trees, something almost dropped on his head. Yes, it was his ball, but a young panther dropped with it. Then down dropped another little panther and the two

rolled the ball, romping with it as you have seen kittens play with a ball.

"Hey, there, that is my ball," exclaimed Huttee Boy. "You may play with it, if you will let me play too."

The little panthers went right on playing with the ball. They grinned at Huttee Boy, saying, "It flew up into the tree to us and it is ours. You just get it if you can."

"I threw it up and you caught it. It is mine and you aren't playing fair," protested Huttee Boy.

The panthers laughed, rolling the ball faster and faster. At last it rolled toward Huttee Boy. He seized it in his trunk and away he scampered to the river. Away he swam as fast as he could with the ball hugged tight in his trunk.

Baby Hippo saw him coming and waited eagerly on the bank for him. She asked him why he swam so fast and why he was so excited.

"Some little panthers tried to take my ball," gasped Huttee Boy, as he clambered out of the water. "Come, let's have a game. See, isn't it a fine big one?"

He uncured his trunk to show Baby Hippo the ball. There was no ball, nothing but mud. Then Huttee Boy remembered that the ball was made of earth, so of course the water had made mud of it. Tears came to his eyes and he was about to cry, but Baby Hippo laughed, so he laughed with her.

"That is about joke number 47 on you, Huttee Boy," she said. "I supposed it if he laughed Huttee Boy. 'But who cares? There are lots more balls in the jungle. Let's find a coconut. I'd like to see anything make mud of one of them!'"

B. Altman & Co.

Ermine, Broadtail, Sable and other fine furs

in wraps and coats of aristocratic smartness

IN exclusive Paris shops today may be seen these same fur fashions. Here is the same supple working of the pelts—the same trend toward fulness in the formal mode—the same trimming use of the long-haired furs. And in addition to style correctness, is the assurance of careful pelt selection—of expert workmanship.

White Ermine	\$1650 to \$2800
Dyed Ermine	1150 to 1650
Mink	2500 to 5800
Sable	4500 to 9500
Broadtail	2300 to 3500
Karakul, the lighter shades or black	1800 to 2400
Alaska Seal	575 to 775
Seal Dyed Muskrat	450 to 625

[THIRD FLOOR]

Women's Afternoon & Evening Wraps and Misses' Coats

Women's Formal Wraps may be in either cape or coat fashion, of either velvet or metal brocade, but all are luxuriously fur-trimmed.

As an Example:

"VISION D'ORIENT," a coat from Renée, is of geranium velvet heavily encrusted with gold and bordered and deeply collared with tan lustre squirrel.

"SEIGNEUR," Béchoff's cape of steel lamé strikingly patterned with velvet applique, features an upstanding collar of gray fox.

Wraps and Coats from

Vionnet, Paquin, Lelong, Worth, Molyneux, Chanel, Jenny, Lanvin

have been smartly reproduced

Variouly priced . . . \$175 to \$410

Flares and Fur Trims accent many new coats for misses. Particularly interesting in this group is

Lanvin's

Flare from the Shoulder Coat

that has been copied for the Younger Set.

This model—one of Lanvin's most youthful coat interpretations—has collar, cuffs and pockets bordered with gold or silver stitching and trimmed with squirrel. Of carmina in light gray, light tan, kingfisher blue, piranga red, amazon green.

\$125.00

[THIRD FLOOR]

The Turban is the New Hat

—both Lanvin and Reboux interpret it in black felt

Lanvin makes clever use of the zipper clasp on one smart model—and trims another with fluted bands of the same black felt while Reboux deftly drapes a shape in the semblance of a tam

Copies variously priced \$20.00 to \$37.00

Other Smart Turbans introduce the Paris bracelet ornament

On turbans of velvet, satin and metal cloth the bracelet plays a new role—that of a jeweled hat ornament

[FRENCH MILLINERY SALON, SECOND FLOOR]

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THIRTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK



TELEPHONE
7000 MURRAY HILL

FIFTH AVENUE
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

RADIO

INSULATORS' EFFICIENCY IS TESTED

Bureau of Standards Has Much Data Obtained From Research

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Radio fans and amateurs are accustomed to thinking of the insulating materials used in their radio receiving and transmitting equipment as being fixedly constant in their properties. However, tests conducted by the Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards afford proof that the power factor of insulating materials is not only subject to seasonal variations, but there are slight differences in behavior with respect to the frequency of the radio current.

As might be expected, the radio-frequency power difference is increased in the sample of insulating material as subjected to moisture. This power difference, quite as logically, windled with the expelling of this moisture by an artificial heating process. However, if you insulators are exposed to both relatively great moisture and high temperature conditions, it is to be anticipated that there will be an increase in phase or power difference. In fact, tests by the Bureau of Standards show that the greater the humidity and the temperature the greater the variations in the behavior of the insulating materials.

"The effect of frequency on phase difference is," reports the Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, "in these materials as in others, a second-order effect, the variations with frequency being small. Some of the samples, both first and second grade, showed an increase of phase difference while others showed a decrease. The variations with frequency between 100 and 600 kilocycles were greater than the variations with season for most, but not all of the samples." This means that if you are operating a transmitter or receiver, using insulating materials, you may be sustaining some power losses through this source.

Strangely enough, the experiments by the Bureau of Standards showed that the phase difference or power factor returned to its normal value after various changes during the course of 12 months. A few of the samples showed a slight increase at the end of the year. The power factors of any pair of the test samples differed more from each other than the amount of the seasonal variation. However, for the second-grade materials the seasonal variation was greater than the difference between samples.

These Government experiments extended over a period of one year, 12 products of four manufacturers being used as test samples. The samples were enclosed in a cabinet when not subject to tests, and while being tested a record was kept of the relative humidity and temperature. The radio-frequency phase difference or power factor of each sample was measured at five frequencies; at intervals of two months. These samples measured 10 by 12 inches, and they were floated in a dish filled with mercury as a means of eliminating air pockets. A two-piece wire ring was then placed on the sample and the inclosure filled with mercury, thereby constituting a condenser of two sheets of mercury, between which was sandwiched a sample of insulating material. The resistance of the condenser in its relation to the test sample was determined by a mathematical formula.

"This work indicates the desirability of more studies along these lines," emphasizes the Radio Laboratory of the bureau, in inviting radio amateurs and other experimenters to continue this investigation.

"Valuable data," point out these Government radio engineers, "could be secured by a study of more samples under conditions of separately controlled humidity and temperature. Everybody stresses the importance of insulators in radio transmitting and receiving apparatus and if they are less efficient at one time than another, then studies looking to a correcting of these conditions should be inaugurated."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOCAST

LONG BEACH, Calif., Sept. 25 (Special)—A Christian Science lecture, to be delivered by W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., of Denver, Colo., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, will be radio-cast by Station KPON, 232.4 meters wavelength.

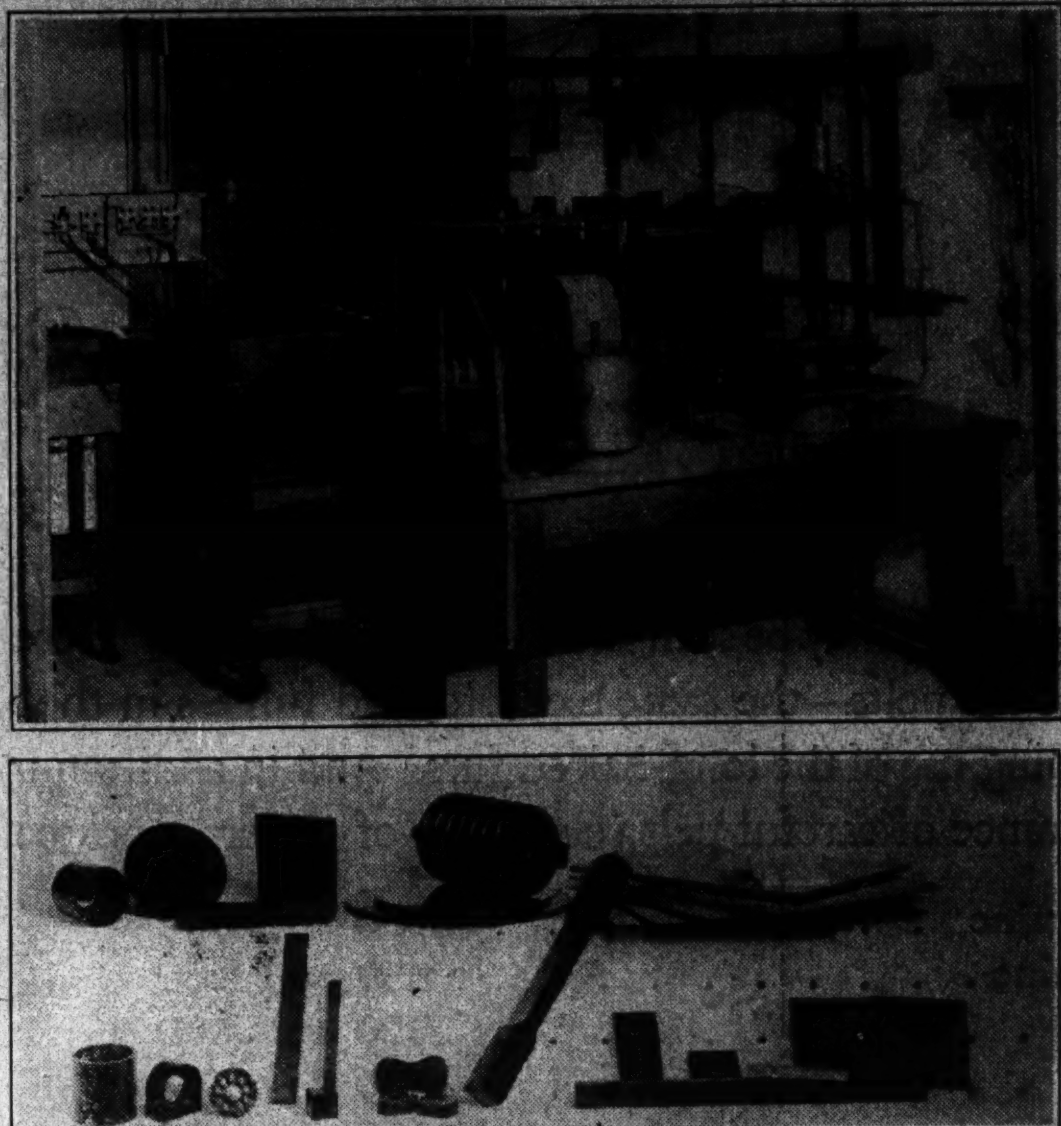
The lecture begins at 8 p. m. Pacific standard time, and is under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach. It will be radio-cast direct from the Municipal Auditorium.

The Malvern Shop
Gloves From France
PERRIN & CO.
of Grenoble are renowned for their fine French kid gloves. We carry these beautiful gloves, prices moderate too.

Not Installment House
No installment prices, yet we are always glad to make terms that are convenient to our patrons.

Willis-Smith-Clark Co.
Norfolk's Quality Furniture Store
NORFOLK, VA.

Uncle Sam's Radio Laboratory



The Upper Picture is a View in the Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, Showing the Apparatus Used to Test and Measure the Efficiency of Insulator Material. The Lower Picture is a Layout of Various Kinds of Insulator Material.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Opening Shows of Art Season in New York City

By RALPH FLINT

THIS fourth week of the harvest month, with the fresh tang of early autumn air already precipitating oncoming moods along the avenue, sees the art world in its first surges. Not to be behindhand, with the various smart shops launching a very deluge of enticing wares, Keppel & Company have risen to the occasion and staged the first show of the new year, a perfectly bonafide exhibition with catalogue raisonné and all. Perhaps it is just a little in advance of the big buying crowd, this exhibition of seventeenth century etchings at Keppel's, just a little early for those elegants who like to linger away from town as long as they can possibly manage to, but it coincides admirably with the inclinations of those worthy if less fashionable ones now installed within the city limits and already fretting a bit to be back at the old stands again, to be juggling once more those burning art issues so tricky and elusive and yet so all-absorbing.

The discursive periods of summer restoration—slow reading along sandy dunes or shaded decks, brisk badinage among swinging lanterns and batted balls, still pondering under starry skies or rain-shot roofs—these now give way to another season's swift round of metropolitan contacts, of close and crowded contests for fame and fortune, of eager give and take, and all for Art. These prints of another epoch at the Keppel Galleries serve very well as a preliminary warming up for the advance guard of art enthusiasts, offering in a properly delicate way an assorted company of prints in their best seventeenth century bib and tucker. Thus the early visitor at Keppel's, fresh from sylvan scenes, will find that Rembrandt in his atmospheric little "View of Amsterdam" has captured for him the very makings of a summer day, and set winning over the foreground marshes of his print, just by the marvelous flicker of interweaving lines on white paper, such a delicate Dutch breeze that lovers of the door things may not repine when winter drives them to their firesides. The great master has somehow crammed enough under-the-blue into his little low-lying glimpse of the ancient city to make the regrets at passing summer days, the regrets at him who looks with but half an eye that wonderful consolation of Art. Let us forget.

It is more difficult to gain the airy charm of the landscape line work of Antonio Canale (called Canaletto), at least coming on his plates straight from a season in the great open spaces. Since this Italian master worked in a more abridged style than his Dutch confrere of the needle, when turning the charm of sparkling Venetian lagoon or languorous Veneto countryside to pictorial account, having the accumulated formulas of many generations of artists behind his fluent hand to give his natural flourish a certain stiffness, a delicate starching, he requires something of a transitional effort on the visitor's part, though once the crossing is done the rest is easy. The architectural glory of Italy is all over these delightful souvenirs of this "little master," who, while being strictly an eighteenth century man, has been introduced along with the two Tiepols—Giovanni Battista and his son, Domenico—into this seventeenth century company for the reason, as set forth by David Keppel in the introduction of the catalogue, that "we have only Pierson, Cooper, letto, Tiepolo, and Goya to carry on the (seventeenth century) tradition to the great revival of etching in the nineteenth century."

As I have already said, it requires some mental recapitulating to slip back into those quiet nooks and corners that Canaletto has scored for us on his copper plates to quite forget the "alarums and excursions" of today and to rest meditatively for a space within the cool, gray environs of his Bureau. Moreover, his Dolo, that "we have only Pierson, Cooper, letto, Tiepolo, and Goya to carry on the (seventeenth century) tradition to the great revival of etching in the nineteenth century."

Tiepolo—père—is here too at Keppel's, with five plates, all alert in his running cogent style, catching the eye with his dextrous line, holding it with his smoothness of manner. He leaves, however, in his etched work little trace of the feeling and sentiment of his painting. Here he seems a sort of super-illustrator, setting down on commission certain interesting facts with an evident relief and skill, but in no wise getting



"Montes de Calatayud," From a Painting by Ignacio Zuloaga

Old Dutch and Flemish Art

THE HAGUE Special Correspondence. SUMMER visitors to The Hague have had the opportunity of seeing at Kleykamp a collection of old pictures that would certainly have been marked with an asterisk in their Baedekers if it had been a permanent exhibition. Rembrandt, Ruysdael, Frans Hals, Hobbema, Rubens, Potter and Brouwer, were represented. The exhibition was remarkable in two respects. Here were shown works by the greatest Dutch painters which one seldom or never sees, and there were also several excellent pictures by artists of less renown.

Of the four Rembrandts there was only one which one can remember having seen before in Holland, namely a "Salutation" of Mary and Elizabeth, which was on view in the Rembrandt exhibition at Amsterdam in 1906. It dates from 1640; and was lately in the possession of Baron Alfred de Rothschild, London. The master hand of its maker is unmistakable in the figure of Joseph, who is standing aside at the meeting of Mary and Elizabeth, and in the background, which is elaborately painted, as well as in several other details. Again Rembrandt is represented by a fantastically painted "Rat Catcher," a small panel of a "Man With a Red Hat," and a "Head of an Oriental," which was highly praised by Dr. A. Brødus in the Burlington Magazine (October, 1924).

Jacob van Ruysdael is represented by a delightful seascape, Hobbema by a fine "Castle on the Amstel." Rubens by an "Adoration by the Three Kings," a very large canvas, which has been effectively cleaned so as to show Rubens' mastery of color at its best. Bruegel's manner and proficiency are immediately recognized in his "Paradise." Van Goyen's fine talent and intimacy in a small panel "Ferry" (Veerboot). Most fantastic is a "Red Cabbage" (Roode kool) ascribed to Hercules Segers, a master much admired, we know, by Rembrandt, and there was a masterly "Woman's Portrait" by Frans Pour-

bus, one of the finest specimens of Flemish art seen here for years. Among the lesser painters should be noticed Broekelkamp with a fine interior, "The Simple Meal" (Het eenvoudige maal), Weynants' "Landscape," Jacob Deil with portraits of Carol de Voigt and his wife from the collection of the Duke of Hamilton, Jan Micker with a "View on a River." They reminded one of the fact that in the seventeenth century there were many painters of minor talent, growing in the shadow of the great masters, who knew how to interest and to please by originality and clever technique.

"Easy Terms" Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—National Theater, beginning Sept. 22, 1925, Crane Wilbur's new American comedy, "Easy Terms," in three installments, staged by Frank McCormack. The cast:

Pat.....Suzanne Caubet
Lou.....Mabel Montgomery
Belle.....Evelyn Somers
Dr. Alexander G. Torrance.....Crane Wilbur
Ed.....Donald Meek
Arthur Hogg.....Homer Barton
Peter O'Neill.....Walter Davis
A Tough Guy.....Frank Fanning
Another Tough Guy.....William Postance
Motorcycle Officer.....Ellsworth Jones
Baxter Tull.....Worthington L. Romaine
Mrs. Tull.....Antonette Roche
Mrs. Boggs.....Eleanor Marshall
Mrs. Schenck.....Jeffrey Lewis
Willie Schenck.....Arthur E. Seger

The real estate boom on Long Island during the past few months has given rise to many problems, domestic and otherwise, that may be found reflected humorously from the stage of the National Theater these

evenings. Mr. Wilbur's comedy realistically depicts many of the woes and pleasures of a hen-pecked, but well-loved husband, who is forced to become a suburbanite after 17 quite peaceful years as a cliff-dweller of the Bronx.

His troubles begin when he purchases an automobile in order to give his family the benefit of Sunday outings. On one of these jaunts into the wilds of Long Island the family finds its heart's desire as far as shelter is concerned. The house is finally purchased on "easy terms," plus the inevitable extras. Mr. Dunn who, after the signing of the contract, signs himself as "Done," is made the innocent victim of a plot whereby his well-meaning spouse turns over her savings to a sharper who has manipulated his way into the family via the heart-strings of his wife's sister. The money is saved by a friend, who in payment for his services marries the Belgian war baby, "Pet," whom the Dunns have adopted.

Miss Caubet, as the pert, saucy, slangy, adopted daughter, is always amusing, and Donald Meek is perfectly cast as the hen-pecked husband. Mabel Montgomery handles skilfully the rather thankless part of Lou. The other members of the cast do as well as may be expected with parts that at best merely serve as background.

F. L. S.

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK
JOLSON'S THEATRE, 20th & 7th Ave. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. The STUDENT PRINCE with HOWARD MARCH & the Marvons
Chas. 46th St. Thea. W. & Sat. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The Laugh Sensation IS ZAT SO?
NOW AT 48th St. Thea. MATS. WED. & SAT.

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK
HIPPODROME
CREATOR, Eats, Daily, Good KELLERMAN, Moties & Bells, Fergusen, Ida May Chadwick, Linda, & 100 World Stars.
BIJOU THEATRE, WEST 48TH ST. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Helen MacKELLAR in "THE MUD TURTLE"

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK
Yiddish Art Theatre Players in MAURICE SCHWARTZ production of "KING SAUL"
FULTON THEATRE, W. 40 St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. From Periods, Golden Opera House, "BECAUSE OF ITS HUMANNESSE LAUGHTER AND TEARS, I PREDICT A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS FOR THE JAZZ SINGER with GEORGE JESSEL
CASINO THEATRE, 30 St. & W. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Russell Jarney's Gorgeous Production The Vagabond King Based on Justin Hurler's "If I Were King" MUSIC BY RUDOLF FRIML
Ambassador Theatre, 49th St. & W. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Richard Harlan presents Barry Corson's Great American Comedy "APPLESAUCE" with ALLAN DINEHART
Anne Nichols Presents ABIE'S IRISH ROSE Fourth Year REPUBLIC THEATRE NEW YORK Boston Company Will Open at CASTLE SQ. THEATRE, Oct. 3
New York—Motion Pictures RIVOLI, Broadway at 49th WEEK OF SEPT. 28 "The Iron Horse" A Fox Production
LOS ANGELES Motion Pictures GRAHAM'S THEATRE HOLLYWOOD CHARLIE CHAPLIN Gold Rush

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON
The International Stage of Songs! "GREATEST OF THEM ALL" MISS Nora Bayes (Our Own Refs.) Assisted by Mr. LOUIE ALGER Season's Biggest Surrounding Bill NEXT WEEK: Mme. Olga Petrova
BOSTON—Motion Pictures TONIGHT "The World's Greatest Picture" will be shown at TREMONT TEMPLE WILLIAM FOX'S The Iron Horse One Year in New York Six Months in Chicago Six Months in Hollywood
WASHINGTON, D. C. The Greatest Artists for the Least Money Monday Evening Concert Series Presented by PEGGY ALBION Washington Auditorium 19th and E Sts. N. W. Opening Concert October 19 Reinald Werrenrath Other Concerts Include Leonard Bart Louis Hertz Edward Palmer Bruce Macdonalds Cleveland Orchestra Thomas Kervinus (Balliet and Orchestra)

WASHINGTON, D. C. The Allies Inn 1703 New York Avenue Northwest DINNER HOME COOKING TOURISTS WELCOME Opposite Colonial Art Gallery BREAKFAST LUNCHEON Regular Dinner 65c Breakfast 7:30-9:30 Luncheon 12-2 Dinner 4:30-7:30 17th Cafeteria 724 17th St., N. W. Washington, D. C. Open 7:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. Open Sundays 9 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Canadian Pacific Building RESTAURANT 432 ST. AND MADISON AVE Good Food Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner CLOSED SUNDAYS Luncheon 50c, Dinner 75c and a la Carte 295 Madison Avenue at 41st Street Telephone Murray Hill 9793

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CHICAGO
PRINCESS TONIGHT THE ACTORS THEATRE PRESENTS CANDIDA BERNARD SHAW'S COMEDY MASTERPIECE LA SALLE NOW MATINEES 2:30. WED. & SAT. THE PATSY By Barry Corson, Author of "Applesauce" with CLAIRBORNE POSTER Shubert Great Northern JACKSON NEAR STATE MATS. WED. & SAT. MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT A REAL SENSATION—THE STUDENT PRINCE Company of 100 — 30 Dancing Girls 60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10
TOURING ATTRACTIONS "APPLESAUCE" "The Greatest of All American Comedies" By Barry Corson With ALLAN DINEHART AND A DISTINGUISHED CAST A Richard Harlan Production Needed for New York After Paris-Via Weeks in Chicago Opening New York Ambassador Theatre, September 28
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The Modern Tendency in American Painting

POPULARIZATION of art in the United States would smooth the road for painters, in the opinion of Catherine Beach Ely. In her book, "The Modern Tendency in American Painting," published at \$3.65 by Frederick F. Sherman, New York City, she argues well her viewpoint that art means too little to most Americans. Without widespread popular appreciation, such as that which has nourished the great periods of European art, American painters and sculptors cannot rise to their full powers.

The self-expatriation of American artists presents the opposite side of the medal. American art development has been hindered by the continued residence in Europe of Sargent, Whistler, Vedder, Mary Cassatt and others. Albert R. Ryder and Arthur H. Davies (and before them Winslow Homer) never identified themselves with European groups. Dawing, Melchers, Daingerfield and Thayer broke away from French classicism but kept all the cultural value of their training, for the good of the American painting tradition. Bellows, Sloan and Daubigny have portrayed American life vividly.

Mechanical development in America has dulled the edge of American painting. Too many are influenced by laboratory theories, to the end that they are painting not abstractions of technical theory, but abstractions of technical theory. Too many landscapes look like surveyor's maps; too many portraits are chaotic in color. Architecture and sculpture are closer to the average man than painting, because they more nearly touch his daily interests. American architects are evolving houses as beautiful and more convenient than those of the colonial days, and sculptors are designing memorials that mean much to many persons.

"Good architecture, by training the public's eye makes possible a development of the fine art of painting," says the author of this book. "The American public's interest in the more palpable arts of architecture and sculpture will tend to pass over into the field of color. If the art of painting is to thrive, the American painter and his public must get into vital contact. Public-spirited experts can do much by word and pen toward accomplishing this. Artists and art writers of America who have the gift of popular expression may sow the seeds of artistic impulse."

Continuing, she takes up leading American painters, in brief, and in effect, as follows: Robert Henri was the great man with students at the Art League, New York. His brush work is bold; he is sure of himself, almost too sure. His portraits have vigor and vivacity. But

his paintings, like those of Bellows and Sloan, lack something beautiful and intangible. Of the three, Bellows came nearest to achieving this indefinable something. Henri paints childlike children. His outdoor portraits have something of the healthy robustness of a Frans Hals. Bellows was a master of the manipulation of ripe and luscious pigment. He impressed upon his pupils the importance of painting with a fat brush.

Ernest Lawson has the realism of the modern movement without any of the sordidness into which it sometimes degenerates. He lends the tints of the opal to subjects found in the prosaic suburban wilderness adjacent to New York. The greatest contribution which landscapers of the modern school make to art is motion—their waters flow, their clouds march, their tree tops bend to the wind. This is especially true of Hayley Lever's work. William M. Blacklock is less lyrical than emphatic and joyous.

The influence of a cultural background upon the American temperament is nowhere better exemplified than in Sargent. The records of his decisive and insatiable brush have an essential rightness of composition, a technique undisturbed by any talent of clumsiness; they have the nervous flip of superb talent. It is realistic work with no calculated emotional appeal, yet powerful in its authority. George de Forest Brush belongs to a group of American artists who dare to oppose modern realism with conservatism—it requires originality to be conservative in these days. The extreme modernist paints with a sledge hammer (trowel?), but J. Alden Weir touches his canvas with a magician's wand. Those who prize dignity welcome the work of Abbott H. Thayer because this quality is rare in modern art. Thomas W. Dewing's portrait subjects are not the restless women of today—aggressive efficiency is far from them; they do nothing and do it beautifully. They stand or sit still and enjoy it.

—sure tests of the thoroughbred. William McKillop is profoundly interested in color, not for its quantity or loudness, but for its depth and harmony. The paintings of James Scott express the vitality of present art and the impressionistic use of color and atmosphere. Guy Fene Du Bois satirizes the complacent human products of modern civilization. Arthur H. Davies is a dreamer who seeks to reveal the secret pathways wherein fancy has led him. Jerome Myers abounds in sympathetic appreciation for the adopted children of America. George Luk's hearty sense of humor coexists with deep earnestness, his dislike of sham speaks his interest in real people. Mary-E. Walker's portraits record the artist's inner experience with beauty. The water color work of John Held Jr. has vitality, certainty and the austerity colored by emotion which characterize the finer type of talent.

New York Stage Notes Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Sept. 26 — "The School for Scandal" will be revived at the Little Theatre on Tuesday night, Oct. 30, by the firm of Druce & Street, Mrs. Samuel Insull (Gladys Wallace) will play Lady Teazle. David Belasco will present E. H. Sothorn in "Accused," by Brioux, next Tuesday evening in the Belasco Theatre, New York. The English version of the play has been made by George Middleton. The contest for the scholarships which are being offered by the International School of the Dance, of which Mikhail Mordkin, premier danseur and ballet master of the Imperial Theater of Moscow and of the Pavlova-Mordkin Ballet Company, is director and principal, will be held in the studio of the school at 105 Central Park South, on the afternoon of Oct. 2.

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The influence of a cultural background upon the American temperament is nowhere better exemplified than in Sargent. The records of his decisive and insatiable brush have an essential rightness of composition, a technique undisturbed by any talent of clumsiness; they have the nervous flip of superb talent. It is realistic work with no calculated emotional appeal, yet powerful in its authority. George de Forest Brush belongs to a group of American artists who dare to oppose modern realism with conservatism—it requires originality to be conservative in these days. The extreme modernist paints with a sledge hammer (trowel?), but J. Alden Weir touches his canvas with a magician's wand. Those who prize dignity welcome the work of Abbott H. Thayer because this quality is rare in modern art. Thomas W. Dewing's portrait subjects are not the restless women of today—aggressive efficiency is far from them; they do nothing and do it beautifully. They stand or sit still and enjoy it.

Continuing, she takes up leading American painters, in brief, and in effect, as follows: Robert Henri was the great man with students at the Art League, New York. His brush work is bold; he is sure of himself, almost too sure. His portraits have vigor and vivacity. But

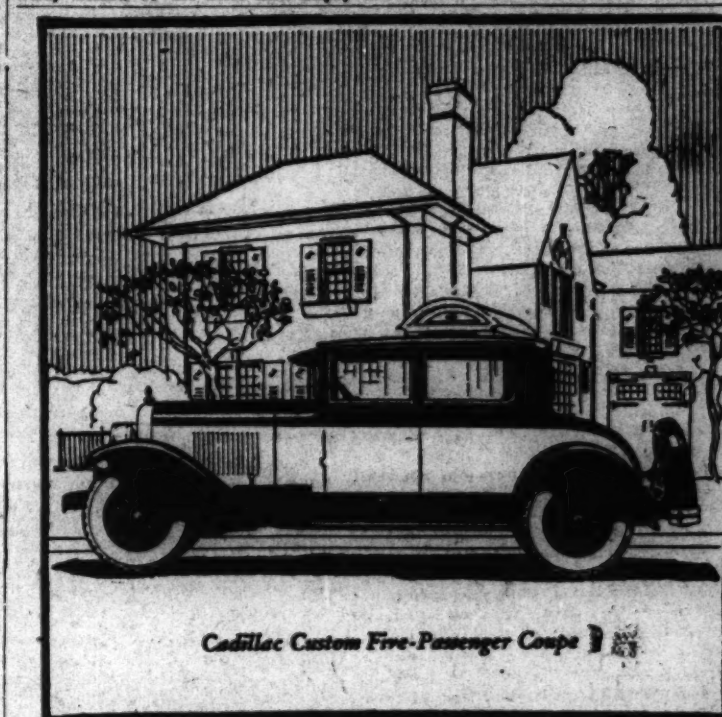
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EDUCATIONAL

Housing and the Group System at the University of Illinois

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

ALL the women of the University of Illinois are working earnestly to make every girl feel that she is an integral part of campus life. Their slogan is: "Every Woman Organized."

"Cultured surroundings," says Gladys Pennington, assistant dean of women, "mean a great deal to a girl, and it is our aim to house our girls suitably, not merely to put a roof over their head." The University of Illinois has six types of homes for its girls, but in every one an attempt is made to keep the sorority and non-sorority lives in the background. The women live in (1) women's residence halls; (2) sorority houses; (3) church houses; (4) woman's League co-operative houses; (5) homes in town taking student roomers; (6) at home with parents.

(1) There is one large women's residence hall at present, and it houses 150 girls in single and double rooms. Another large residence hall is under course of construction, and is expected to be ready for occupancy for the 1926-27 term. The annex to the present hall-made by putting two houses together, is an attractive home for girls, and they take their meals at the main hall. Davenport House, another women's dormitory, houses 25 girls, while the Y. W. C. A. cares for 63 more.

(2) The sorority houses and their annexes care for 100 girls.

(3) The church houses are unique on the campus. There are three of these, caring for some 57 girls altogether. They are maintained by the Christian, Congregational and Presbyterian churches. There are no restrictions as to applicants for rooms in these houses, but it is assumed that only girls interested in the work of the church to whose house they seek admission will apply.

(4) Co-operative Houses

Co-operative houses are three of these, Alpha House, Beta House, and Gamma House. These houses are owned by the university, and are rented to the league through the dean of women's office. In these co-operative houses the girls do all the work. In one of them, duties are assigned by the semester; in the other two, the schedules are made out for two weeks at a time, and each schedule goes from girl to girl as the year progresses.

Every kind of home must have a chapter who is approved by the dean of women. In the co-operative houses the chapter does the marketing for the girls. The girl who is in charge of the meals for the week presents her list to the chapter, and the latter makes suggestions as to revisions. At the beginning of the month each girl deposits \$25 in the house fund. If at the end of the month this has not proved sufficient to cover expenses, each one pays an equal additional share. If, on the other hand, the amount should prove too much, the excess would be returned. In these houses the living expenses ranged from \$27 to \$30 for the first three months of the year 1925.

There are no restrictions as to the percentage of each class who may live in these houses, but the success with which they are maintained is due in part to the fact that only girls who are seriously intent upon securing an education apply for living quarters in them. Usually the freshmen who come in to these houses are girls older than the average high school graduate.

The girls in the co-operative houses furnish their towels, bedding, pillows, and drapes. Curtains are provided, but if a girl wishes to carry out a particular scheme, she must bring her drapes with her. This is true of all student living quarters excepting those in private homes.

Automatically a Member

The league, it may be explained here, is a student organization. When a woman registers at the University of Illinois she automatically becomes a member of this league. And it is through this organization, made up as it is of sorority and non-sorority women, that the housing problem exists between these two groups in some institutions. The league is a member of the National Woman's Self-Government Association, and has six or eight major departments of work—the welfare work, under which the housing problem comes, being only one of its activities. Each year the league does something by which to earn money so that its work may be carried on. This past year an opera was produced, and it netted the sum of \$700. This would be a sufficient fund with which to start a new house, and if enough requests for a co-operative house were to come into the dean's office, another such house would be started. The impetus for the opening of these houses must come from interested students themselves.

(5) Houses in town taking roomers care for some 110 girls.

(6) Students living at home with their parents number about 350.

So much for the actual living arrangements. Now for the means by

which the university's organization plan seeks to make the non-sorority girl feel on a par with the sorority girl. Both are given equal educational impetus, equal opportunity to engage in all campus activities, and equal social advantages. For example, the university grants each organization, groups as well as individuals, four dances a year, one of which may be a formal dance.

The so-called group system was originated at the University of Illinois, and is now in its fourth year in that institution, with six other colleges trying it out: the universities of Wisconsin, Kansas, California, Minnesota, Michigan and Northwestern University. The purpose of the group system is to provide a small, congenial group of friends for every girl, and to afford a satisfying social life for every individual. It is to break a social barrier between the various groups, and to make for a truer atmosphere of democracy than is possible where one group isolates itself, either through choice, or for lack of facilities to mix with other groups.

The First Council of the Women's League, composed of 70 young women, the president of every sorority and of every group, meets every other Monday at 4 o'clock. Any message from the dean of women, Miss Maria Leonard, given at the First Council meeting in the afternoon, is disseminated through the presidents of groups and sororities at the general meeting time at 7 o'clock that same evening. The women are divided into 35 groups, each group with its president. The groups

are arranged geographically in theory, but they are really quite elastic. If, for instance, a woman living on one side of town greatly preferred to be with chums who lived on the other side, she would be assigned to their group at her own request. However, for all practical purposes the geographical division works out best, and by getting in touch with the chairman of each group the dean of women is at once in touch with all of the women in the university.

Three Councils

The president of the Women's League presides over the First Council, made up of group presidents, sorority presidents and organized house presidents; the vice-president of the league presides over the Second Council, which is made up of group presidents only. Third Council is composed of sorority and organized house presidents only. Since this system has been in operation it is a noticeable fact that the average scholarship standard among women has been raised. The fact that some women are finding certain courses difficult may be brought to the attention of the proper person in her group. It at once becomes the aim of that group to help that student, and incidentally to raise their own group average. Scholarships are given for organized houses, sororities and groups are compiled on a mimeographed sheet in the office of the Dean of Women. At the close of each semester these sheets are given out to the organizations and their visiting officers in order to stimulate scholarship by this comparative basis. Every consideration that is given to sororities in the office of the dean of women is given to the other groups.

The electing of officers for the league is done by every woman at the university. The offices go to the girls receiving the highest number of votes for that office. Every woman in the university is entitled to one vote, and there is absolutely no electioneering done; tradition forbids it. It is the honest purpose of every girl in the school to secure for offices the girls best fitted to fill them.

The Work of the Secondary School

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

I READ in an English periodical a week or two ago, an interesting article entitled "The Pathos of the Secondary School." The writer while giving high praise to the work and character of the modern secondary school, seemed inclined to regard it all as to some extent wasted. What chance was there for its products in the stress of the world-competition? And did it not mean the neglect of necessary work? The tidying-up of civilization, the manual labor, the so-called 'menial' task had still to be performed, and were not the secondary schools unfitting their pupils for these essential tasks? And, as the higher jobs were too few to go round, these secondary school pupils stood in constant jeopardy of unemployment.

As I read, my thoughts turned to a scene which I had witnessed only a day or two before, when I was standing on the station platform of a small town where for 22 years I had been connected with the secondary school. I had watched for some minutes a porter on the opposite side of the lines loading trolleys and wheeling them to the train. It was evident that he was doing his humble work, if any work is humble, skillfully, thoroughly, and cheerfully. I laughed softly to myself, and there was a time when more joy in my heart than I had felt over some of the high academic distinctions which schoolfellows of this same railway porter had won.

The boy who was loading trucks had been a pupil of mine but, as his capacities were, to put it mildly, of a practical kind mainly, he had not been able to pass even a simple literary examination, and he had "descended" to the work of a porter. This caused, for a time no doubt, considerable disappointment to his parents, themselves of the working class, who like most parents wished their son to "better" himself.

Not What But How

But is the word "descending" right? Why should not the products of a secondary school take up these tasks if they are not fitted for others? Why should their education, as the writer of the article supposes, altogether unfit them for manual work? Surely what matters is not what work is done, but how it is done. And it is

my faith that these "humbler" tasks will be done all the better for the school training. Anyhow there is something wrong with secondary education if they aren't.

Somewhat the world has got a false idea of education and, unless it is changed, much disillusionment will follow and all the money expended will be deemed as wasted. For it cannot be insisted too strongly that education is a spiritual process. Obviously the world's crossings will still have to be swept and no job should be of itself degrading or unworthy. Therefore it is our duty as teachers that if our pupils have to sweep crossings their particular crossings will be better and cleaner and more convenient for the public use altogether, and there will be more courtesy shown in their management. And surely the value of several years spent at a school where the school is not to be estimated solely in terms of pounds, shillings and pence, or from the status achieved by its products. Is the feeling of comradeship, the absorption of the community spirit, the fusion of rank and class for the time, the sense of the common pursuit of high ideals to go for nothing, whatever be the work to which the individual pupil is called in the future?

The Citizen

It is not the future butcher or baker or candlestick-maker that the school is educating, but the citizen, the man and the woman, the member of a mighty commonwealth on earth and in heaven. It is the school's duty to see to it that as far as possible the old job, "He was born a man, but died a grocer," can never be justly applied to anyone. Instruction of course there must be, and guidance for the future.

One of the chief jobs of the teacher is to discover intelligence, and advise as to the fitness of his pupils. But it should be clearly understood that no teacher can create intelligence. He can guide it and encourage it, but it is a gift. Character he can and must promote, giving ample scope and room for its growth. This is his work—to guide

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THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.
CIVIC SERIES—LESSON 1

Everywhere we see costly errors incident to haphazard city growth. Our expansion ability was not anticipated by our predecessors. Geologists and assessors who delve into the veins of the "Golden State" for mother lode, concede her claim to the familiar title. Traffic perils might have antedated the age of motorhood, had invention paralleled the ancient Jehu's concept of speed. Motor feats and modern achievements keep us agape with expectancy. Progress and waste are inseparable. Civilization salvages; it converts ruffian and refuse into dyes and other marketable products. While economists teach modern husbandry, mentors counsel that our leisure moments be not frittered away.

LOOK FOR—
"essay" incidentally modernity
"vain" lodestone expectant
"council" claimant convertible
next lesson perilous dyeing
speedometer counselor agape refuse
(Lessons appear every Monday)

DERIVATIVE WORDS HOW PRONOUNCED?
predecessors
assessors
concept refuse
economists

Intelligence and shape character. But the latter is the important thing. It seems to me, no child should ever urge a parent to send a child to a secondary school with the idea of improving his status or his material position. That may come, quite possibly will come, but it is not the teacher's concern. Education is an act of faith, and can only be carried on properly in an attitude of faith and trust—and the end of it no man knoweth. Its reward is not a material prize—but more education. And if we keep this steadily in view we shall talk not of the "pathos" but of the "triumph" of the secondary school.

Practical Farm-Shop Courses in Ohio Rural High Schools

Columbus, O.
Special Correspondence

NOT necktie racks but milk boxes; not taboretts but milk stools; not varnishing but soldering, painting and puttying; not raffia work but rope splicing, knot tying and harness repairing—these contrasts indicate the difference between manual training taught in the rural high schools of Ohio and the farm shops not taught in the agricultural courses and as advocated for all rural high schools by Vernon Riegel, director of the Ohio Department of Education.

The change from the casual to the practical course for boys in the farm shops has been a revolution in the standard of workmanship. Accuracy, neatness and appearance are just as desirable in the construction of a practical farm appliance as in an attempt at making a more highly finished piece of furniture. Therefore it is our duty as teachers that if our pupils have to sweep crossings their particular crossings will be better and cleaner and more convenient for the public use altogether, and there will be more courtesy shown in their management. And surely the value of several years spent at a school where the school is not to be estimated solely in terms of pounds, shillings and pence, or from the status achieved by its products. Is the feeling of comradeship, the absorption of the community spirit, the fusion of rank and class for the time, the sense of the common pursuit of high ideals to go for nothing, whatever be the work to which the individual pupil is called in the future?

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"naughty." As a matter of fact, they are most anxious for our approval. They thrive on love and commendation. They are too young and lack themselves to admit demands. Only once in a great while do we find a small genius who is able to "explain." When Bobb's mother remonstrated with him for not saying "How do-do" to Mrs. Jones, he glibly told her that his blocks needed all his attention at that moment, as they usually "these little ones become tongue-tied when children, either because they are frightened at our tone, or they have forgotten what has caused their 'misdeeds,' or for many other reasons. It's up to us to do all the understanding, all the adjusting. And this requires all our love, all our patience, all the wisdom we can command."

No parent is ever justified in saying, "Put it on me, and I'll do what I like with him"; but they assume an attitude of ownership when they attempt to do their children's thinking for them, and to plan their lives. These youngsters must do their own thinking and develop in their own way. Our job is to aid them in their growth, and to allow nothing to interfere with this free and harmonious, natural and joyous development. Our own fears and tempers must be overcome, so as not to stand out as false landmarks to these youngsters. Our pride, our impatience, our weakness must be throttled, so as not to put stumblingblocks in their onward path.

And for all this love and patience and self-sacrifice, do they owe us anything? Do they owe us affection or respect, or material assistance? When a man comes to me in dire need, I try to supply that need. Do I say to him, "For this, you owe me love and respect and a material return?" When a child comes to us, it's "up to us" to supply his needs, to the very best of our ability, and for this, we get big return in the joy of the companionship and in our own growth which this relationship has fostered. But who can demand affection? If our love has been disinterested and sincere, it will most likely bring forth a full return. "I insist upon respect from my children," is often heard in masculine tones. These fathers may get lip respect, but respect from the heart does not come upon demand. Children respect what merits respect. Lack of self-control, lack of sincerity and truth, how can they respect these? If they see striving for improvement, accompanied by humility, in spite of your many small faults, they will accord you a sincere respect.

In many countries, children are considered a safe investment. "I need not be afraid for my old age," explains a father. "I have five sons," he expects his offspring eventually to support him. But in a land like America parents give freely, expecting no return, hoping to be able to continue earning their own sustenance. And yet where there is mutual love and respect, there is a little thought of meum and tuum!

When considering the child-parent relationship, I often think of the remark of a friend of mine. "I always come away from every lecture, every child meeting," she said, "thinking I must make over—not my children—but myself."

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University Adjusted to People

Mexico City, Mex.
Special Correspondence

THE whole complexion of the ancient and "noble University of Mexico" is being gradually changed to fit in with the modern democratic tendencies of the Mexican people, according to a statement of Dr. Alfonso Pruneda, rector of the university.

Shortly after the inauguration of President Calles on the first of last December, the Escuela de Altos Estudios (The School of Higher Studies), the most advanced department of the National University, was temporarily closed, and the professors dismissed that money might thus be saved for the promotion of primary education, considered of imperative importance. Since then the Escuela de Altos Estudios has been reorganized with "free" professors, many of them distinguished and all of them giving their services free in order that higher education in Mexico may not suffer.

"The National University should place itself at the service of all the people," said the rector, "and we are trying to bring this about. One step in this direction is the placing of technical education within the reach of workmen and employees of all kinds for whom technical education is necessary or profitable. This means the placing of the technical classes in the struggle upward out of the slough of despond."

In the department of industrial education over 300 students of the laboring classes are enrolled and earnestly preparing themselves for the battle of life under conditions infinitely superior to those of their fathers.

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"Goods advertised in newspapers are superior to non-advertised goods!"
This is the conclusion of a Better Business Bureau that has been checking up newspaper advertising in an Eastern city.
Careful comparisons were made of advertised goods and similar lines that were not advertised.
In 95% of the cases, the Better Business Bureau reports, the advertised articles were superior in quality to the non-advertised articles.
Good news for newspaper readers, of course, but most of them know it by experience.
How about the national advertiser who is seeking that elusive thing called "prestige"?
A manufacturer's brands are in the best company when they are in the advertising columns of the daily newspaper.
And since newspaper advertising sells goods, newspaper advertisers combine prestige with profit.

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper
Publishing SELECTED ADVERTISING

THE HOME FORUM

Aspasia and the Gold-Lined Cup

ASPAZIA thought another climb to the stadium was the thing to do. Marble chairs and benches having a perennial fascination for her, she would go to endless effort to reach them. But I had twice, under the guidance of a Greek youth, reached that point on the slope of the mountain, and, considering the strength of the sun, assumed it enough. And so I told Aspasia as she trudged beside me along the white road that September morning.

"I have," I said placatingly, "at home a landlady who presides over my attic and all the space beneath it. When she is properly wrought up she says, 'Too much is too much. That is how I feel about the Stadium, which I admire, and the view which I think is glorious. But I think the opposite about the climb.' As I spoke we were passing the ruins of the sacred precinct which rose, in masses of broken stones, on the left. The Stadium was just above. Were we to climb or not? Askance I looked at the big hat which almost concealed the lovely face beneath it, and shifted from hand to hand a find from my second-hand book-store, not so old nor so yellow as my taste in books, but 'twould serve."

We reached the Castilian Fountain where again the women washed their clothes at the well, and a small boy and a smaller girl took turns in insinuating as much of themselves as possible into the rust of icy water. Aspasia opened her gold-lined collapsible cup and waited for an interval of leisure on the part of the two youngsters. Finally she said—"Will you two Delphians permit me to have a drink of water?" looking at me in triumph for commendation of her little joke. The boy grasped his companion's hand, and together they watched this enchanting person filling her golden cup and drinking from it. Brimming she passed it to me. We both felt better, and leaving the children to their interrupted staring went on, a bit around the shining rocks, and then down the slope to the gymnasium set in a mass of green. So this was her objective. If I would not climb up she would take me down; and she had chosen a charming spot for my bit of reading: verdured slopes, mottled with sun and shade, looking down into the temple, and the chariot races. But after a cursory examination of the colonnade, of which not much had been uncovered, and a large basin used for bathing, about thirty feet wide, rather deep, and opening into the supporting wall through which water gushed, she led me on to Marmaria, a step or two away. And here were the ruins of two Doric temples, and on that of Athena, built in the fourth century before Christ, I sat me down. It happened to be the nearer of the two,

which was why I chose it. Before opening my book I fanned myself with my hat, and Aspasia in her usual thoughtful way brought me a cup of water from another of those springs which break through the crust of the earth in this wild and rugged spot. Then she suggested that a place under the trees was more comfortable and very much more beautiful. To which I agreed.

I opened a book which I had never opened beyond the title-page, and found to my astonishment that, though it was published in 1886, most of the leaves were still uncut. No name adorned the flyleaf, but in the back, on a brown and crumbling page, was written two notes both dealing, as I found upon hunting up the references, with the condition of the slaves. "The Public and Private Life of the Ancient Greeks by Heinrich Hase, Ph. D. Inspector of the Collection of Antiquities and Medals at Dresden. Translated from the German. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. MDCCCXXXVI." and the book seems to be a compilation of many German authorities on the subject of Greece and her antiquities.

Glancing at Aspasia I found her lost, as usual, in dreams of her own sweet imagining, her head against a tree, hat and veil beside her, and her clear-cut, lovely profile outlined against a landscape which Agamemnon knew. It was difficult for me to turn to my book again, very difficult, so I may be forgiven for a trifling feeling of self-righteousness when I ran through the yellow leaves, and as I was desirous of discovering bits about Delphi I had some gratitude for the author when he decided to describe the Pythian games instead of the Olympic.

"We shall not pause to describe the Olympic games, which several Grecian and Asiatic cities (Smyrna, Antioch, Dium in Macedonia, Alexandria, and Athens) established under the same name, and on the same model, but shall turn to the Pythian; the games which approached the most nearly in importance and in reputation to the Olympic. Their origin may probably be traced to the concourse of persons resorting to the Delphic Oracle. . . . The scene of these games was Pytho, the loftiest part of Delphi, which rises on three stages or terraces, both a short distance from the temple. The celebration was in the Delphic month Bysius (which falls at the time of the vernal equinox), every third year of the Olympiad. In the month Bysius the Delphic Oracle gave its responses, about the same time the Amphictyons, by whom this solemn festival was instituted, met at the Delphic sanctuary."

"Amphictyons" Aspasia, I asked softly, "what were the Amphictyons?"

She stared at me a moment without speaking, as if her thoughts had been so far away that there was a long time in their coming back to these surroundings.

"Oh," she answered finally, her lazy gaze fixed on a bit of blue sky outlined by the tree-tops, "the Amphictyons was a religious federation. It held meetings here and at Thermopylae alternately." She settled herself more comfortably against the tree, pushed back her hair with a brown and slender hand, and closed her eyes. After a moment in which I saw a bright-hued bird wing himself against the patch of sky and disappear, she added:

"It was the oldest confederation of Greek states, made up of Dorians, Ionians, the Thessalians, and others making twelve nations to prevent the troubles brought about by war. They swore never to destroy their own towns, nor in either peace or war, to take the water from those towns—here I interpolated—eventually should hope—she went on, slowly, as if she were groping for information of which she had not thought since her college days.

"And if anyone should seize on the offerings in the temple of Apollo they were to employ feet and arms and voices and all their powers against the vandal. They met in the spring at Delphi, and at Athens in the autumn, which is not far from Thermopylae."

I am quite willing to suggest Aspasia's accents when her remarks are few, but at this juncture all I can point out is her concluding sentence, "Ah, thank that is all Ah can tell you about it. And I returned gallantly, 'I don't know what I should do without you,' which was only the truth as well."

"The predominant characteristic of the Pythian games continued to be music. It is an important fact that, as Piny informs us, even in the time of Phidias, a trial of painting took place, in which Panmus, brother and pupil of Phidias, bore off the prize. The Amphictyons . . . were the judges. The cessation of the Pythian, probably contemporaneous with that of the Olympic games, was subsequent to the reign of the emperor Julian."

"Come," urged Aspasia, rising suddenly and extending a helping hand. "There is another temple, that of Athena Ergane." So tucking the book into my pocket I followed her to the Doric temple which was Doric outside and Corinthian within. Here I felt with an investigating hand the warm stones, and wandered around a bit, and after a long look at the view down the valley and up to the shining rocks, I walked toward the spring, as I walked toward the spring. "If I had been King Agamemnon I'd have let all the wars run themselves and have stayed right here at Delphi."

"Because of the Oracle, you mean?" said Aspasia, putting on her hat. "The Oracle, no, I meant the springs of icy water." And with that conclusive remark I buried my lips in the neck of the gods.

The Flowery Autumn Fields

The flowers of autumn are the excellence of the labour of earth, and for woodland skies there are purple mists in the open fields. Devil's bit scabious, with its rich violet centre is what chiefly paints them so. Gerards, to whom flowers were a kind of Society for the Promotion of Happiness, because he esteemed them for their beauty as well as their properties, says of it: "Old fantastic characters report that the Devil did bite it for envy, because it is an herb that hath so many good virtues."

At a distance the field is uniform purple, but wade through it and it is as variegated as a hedge-row. Betony . . . single heads of flax, the minute lilac-colored field madder with its narrow, pointed leaves like a starfish, the long-stalked, waving geranium columbinum, purple with a rosy tinge and delicate as the harebell, the purple variety of the heartsease and other flowers break up the purple sheet into different shades and travel into blues and lavenders.

Of the blues, the richest and most autumnal are those of borage and succory. Bugloss, says Gerards of another borage, hath a virtue to drive away sorrow and penitences and to comfort and strengthen the heart. But I prefer the cerulean blue of the common borage, with its clustered purplish-black stamens protruding from the centre, a blue worthy to be compared with the blues of the gentians. . . . In the seventeenth century still-room books there is a return to the belief in the influence of herbs upon the heavenly bodies, and two centuries later the belief had another reincarnation: "Thou canst not touch a flower without troubling of a star."

Linking such heights and such humilities That I do think my tread, Stirring the blossoms in the meadow, Under the same name, and on the same model, but shall turn to the Pythian; the games which approached the most nearly in importance and in reputation to the Olympic. Their origin may probably be traced to the concourse of persons resorting to the Delphic Oracle. . . . The scene of these games was Pytho, the loftiest part of Delphi, which rises on three stages or terraces, both a short distance from the temple. The celebration was in the Delphic month Bysius (which falls at the time of the vernal equinox), every third year of the Olympiad. In the month Bysius the Delphic Oracle gave its responses, about the same time the Amphictyons, by whom this solemn festival was instituted, met at the Delphic sanctuary."

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"Because of the Oracle, you mean?" said Aspasia, putting on her hat. "The Oracle, no, I meant the springs of icy water." And with that conclusive remark I buried my lips in the neck of the gods.

In the Night

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Moonlight lies in aquares
Upon the old stone floor,
Yellow leaves fall ceaselessly
Through the lattice,
No longer need they serve
As shade above the door;
And with their duty done,
The bid the vine good-by—
And flutter downward, one by one,
With the faint rustle
Of silken drapery.
The tap—tap of tiny feet,
The soothing sigh of gentle rain—
Far off, and very sweet
Caroline Lawrence Dier.

Constancy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Along the fence a row of sunflowers
Stands
Ereced upon the stems of green
With hearts of gold
All the long day, from that first hour
When pink Aurora opens the gates of dawn
Till Hesperus folds the day to rest
With stars.
They follow the great golden sun
In his diurnal path across the sky,
Bright emblems of fidelity,
So may I, too, with heart of gold
And a like constancy,
Thrust ever in my pilgrimage of days
My face toward the light.
Lillian E. Howard.

A Rainy Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I am not careful to reply
When many folk would sit and sigh
And frown a bit—for "Heel" they say—
A rainy day!
Were there no rain, the roses sweet
Might never laugh the sun to greet;
So of the dark the hour is born
That heralds dawn.
And I for one am fain to see
With dewy face how tenderly
After the stormy night is done
Joy opens to the Sun.
G. Nisbet.

Currents of Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
MANY of us when children have enjoyed the pastime of damming a small stream until the water, choked in its course, formed a little pool, in which we placed minnows, and which, in the imagination of childhood, grew to be a veritable lake.
The action of water in its course is typical of the action of thought. The mountain stream which keeps itself pure because of its rapid, continuous flow, the penit-up river which furnishes power for mill or factory as it overflows its barriers, the quiet lake which mirrors the hills and sky—all serve the imagination, and account for many of the metaphors which serve as symbols of thought.

The Hebrew Scriptures are replete with mention of rivers as types of thought, and spiritual unfoldment, while John, in his marvelous word-pictures of the holy city, found no more fitting simile than a river to picture his view of life eternal. He says, "And he showed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb." It is a beautiful symbol, pregnant with meaning when we remember that, metaphysically, rivers are channels of thought. Flowing out to all mankind is the river of pure thought—currents of Truth, direct from the throne of God, divine Mind. If we drink therefrom, we shall never thirst.

Mrs. Eddy taught many spiritual truths by symbols. She uses the same metaphor as John, and defines "river" thus in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 593): "Channel of thought. When smooth and unobstructed, it typifies the course of Truth; but muddy, foaming, and dashing, it is a type of error." Through Mrs. Eddy's teaching we are enabled to understand more clearly John's meaning, and to open our thought to the eternal currents of Truth. She has removed the debris of false material beliefs, human opinions, and scholasticism, and separated so clearly between the right and the wrong processes of thought that multitudes are partaking of the water of life freely. It is her service to the world that she discovered again this river of life, and has shown humanity how to partake of its pure, life-giving waters. Also, Mrs. Eddy has taught how these waters may be kept pure and unob-

The Great Man

His buckler bore no blazon; for he sought Not to seem great, but to be great indeed. Reaping the deep-ploughed furrow of his soul Wherefrom the harvest of good counsel springs. —Eschylus.

PROSE WORKS

Other Than
SCIENCE AND HEALTH
and the
CHURCH MANUAL
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

THE Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of the prose works of Mrs. Eddy other than "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and the "Church Manual," in one volume, uniform in style with the pocket editions of her writings.

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Les Courants de la Pensée

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DANS notre enfance, plus d'un d'entre nous s'est amusé à arrêter le courant d'un petit ruisseau jusqu'à ce que l'eau, obstruée dans sa course, formât une petite mare, dans laquelle il a placé du menu fretin, et qui, dans son imagination enfantine, est devenue un véritable lac.

Dans sa course, l'action de l'eau symbolise l'action de la pensée. Le ruisseau de la montagne, qui reste pur en raison de son écoulement rapide et continu, la rivière captée, qui fournit la force motrice au moulin ou à la fabrique quand elle déborde de son barrage, le lac tranquille dans lequel miroitent les collines et le ciel, tout cela favorise l'imagination et explique un grand nombre de métaphores qui servent de symboles à la pensée.

Les Ecritures hébraïques font souvent allusion aux rivières comme symboles de la pensée et du déroulement spirituel; tandis que saint Jean, dans la merveilleuse description qu'il fait de la cité sainte, ne trouve pas de comparaison plus appropriée que celle d'un fleuve pour décrire sa conception de la vie éternelle. Il dit: "L'eau me montra le fleuve de l'eau de la vie, clair comme du cristal, qui sortait du trône de Dieu et de l'agneau." C'est pour nous un beau symbole, plein de signification, lorsque nous nous souvenons que, métaphysiquement, les fleuves sont les voies de la pensée. Il y a le fleuve de la pensée pure—les courants de la Vérité, qui coule vers l'humanité entière, venant directement du trône de Dieu, Entendement divin. Si nous buvons de son eau, nous n'aurons jamais soif.

Mrs. Eddy enseigne maintes vérités spirituelles par symboles. Elle se sert de la même métaphore que saint Jean, et définit "fleuve" en ces termes, à la page 593 de *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures* (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures): "Canal de la pensée. Lorsqu'il est uni et non obstrué, il symbolise le cours de la Vérité; mais lorsqu'il est troublé, écumant, tourbillonnant, il est le symbole de l'erreur." L'enseignement de Mrs. Eddy nous permet de comprendre plus clairement la signification de saint Jean, et de mettre notre pensée en état de recevoir les courants éternels de la Vérité. Elle a écarté les débris des fausses croyances matérielles, des opinions humaines et du scolasticisme, et elle a si nettement fait la distinction entre le procédé juste de la pensée et le faux, qu'une foule de gens partiellement libérés de l'eau de la vie. Elle a rendu au monde le service de redécouvrir ce fleuve de la vie, et a montré à l'humanité comment elle devait prendre part à ses eaux pures et vivifiantes. De plus, Mrs. Eddy nous a enseigné à préserver la pureté de ces eaux et à veiller à ce qu'elles ne

Transience

Why does my fancy soon forsake
All that I perfect to the eye,
The ruffled silver of the lake,
The silent silver of the sky,
Its single star that is so shy,
That trembles like a golden fawn
Strayed from the blue and shadowy
wood?

Of night upon the twilight lawn:
Why is the heart so soon withdrawn?
Even on earth's last lovely brow
Of primroses it hardly dwells,
Though myriads, a tender mist,
Warm the pale green of chilly dells,
The afterglow of amethyst,
The glades of midnight overhead,
Where brows the flocks the fawn has led.

All glimmering, till they are laid
Folden in light which is their shade—
Did ever earth from its first prime
Move to a lovelier dance than this?
But yet I cannot keep in chime,
Swift as the whirling dervish is,
My heart floats on a swifter tide,
As one upon a hurtling stream
Sees towers and forests as in dream
Drift by him upon either side.
So do I, and then I fly
From these to that they prophesy.

The Cornerstone

Architecture, like the other arts, can never flourish, much less produce works of permanence and beauty, unless there is wide and widespread interest, first, in building as such, and second, in the uses to which it is to be put, for without genuineness of emotion no talent, however winning and adaptable, can secure the enduring respect of men. A great architect, like any other great artist, speaks and acts for his fellow men. Sincerity is the cornerstone of all good architecture. The lastingly precious temples, churches and civic buildings of the world are those built by men who profess a faith in which they believed. The architect of this sort of building is a people's spokesman, even though, in name, he serves a despot. His real interests are their interests, but because of superior ability, genius and devotion, he manages to embody their interests in a way that rightly represents them, and their culture, at their best, and himself at his best.—Alfred Mansfield Brooks, in "Architecture."

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SELLING OF SECURITIES PERSISTENT

Many Cross Currents in
Stock Market Price
Movements

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Confused price movements marked the opening of the stock market today, with uncertainty over new high levels in the early dealings, but persistent selling of low-priced railroad and pivotal shares, including United States Steel and American Can, unsettled the general market.

Fleisher body on heavy transactions scored more than 8 points to a new high record at par, but subsequently reacted to 4 1/2.

Food shares moved up under the leadership of General Baking, which touched a new price at 17 1/2. Selling pressure increased against American Can, which crashed 1 1/2 points, while losses of 1 to 2 points were recorded by American Sugar, General Electric, General Outdoor Advertising, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific in the first half hour. Mack Trucks fell 5 1/2 points.

Foreign exchanges were easier at the opening, sterling being shaded to 4.84-1/2.

Prices Move Upward
Driving in of a stubborn short interest in Chrysler which touched 18 1/2, intimidated shorts in other motor and accessory stocks, when these began to rise briskly, notably Hudson and U. S. Rubber, the general market crept upward.

Baking issues were buoyant in connection with recapitalization and merger rumors. General Baking soaring to 20 1/2, Cushman touched 90, and Loew's Biscuits 91, when these began to rise briskly, notably Hudson and U. S. Rubber, the general market crept upward.

Call money renewed at 4 1/2 per cent.

Bonds Irregular
Bond prices drifted irregularly lower as trading was resumed today. The growing diversion of funds into trade channels, and the prevailing uncertainty over the immediate course of money rates had a tendency to retard buying, and only a few public utility issues were able to stand ground.

Semiprecipitous rail lines were under pressure, early losses ranging from 1 to almost 2 points by the Chesapeake and Ohio convertible 5s, and Western Maryland 4s.

Some of the high yielding foreign loans, such as Greek 7s, Polish 8s and Uruguay 5s also were freely sold.

Price movements in the Liberty bond group were narrow and irregular.

**PROFESSOR FISHER'S
INDEX OF PRICES**

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 800 representative commodities and the relative purchasing power of money for the last three years, compared with the low of January, 1922, the index stood at 100. The index for the last three years, compared with the low of January, 1922, the index stood at 100. The index for the last three years, compared with the low of January, 1922, the index stood at 100.

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DIVIDENDS

Sullivan Machinery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Second National Bank of Boston declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Alliance Realty declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 10.

United Electric Company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 5. The last dividend was paid in February, when 50 cents was declared.

Appian Power declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Chile Copper declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Adv. Bu. pt.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Air Rm. Co.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Alcoa	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Alum. Co.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Can.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Oil	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Sugar	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tel. & Tel.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Water	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Wire	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
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Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lead	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tin	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/

PIG IRON PRICE RISE FEATURE OF STEEL MART

Railroad Buying Also Bullish Factor—Industry as Whole Steady

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (Special).—The appearance of further steel demand from the railroads, the rise of pig iron prices and the falling off of steel quotations are the features of the steel situation. It is probable that the carriers will have bought about 1,000,000 tons of rails by the first of November at a cost of \$45,000,000. The latest railroad to signify its intent to buy has been the Atchafalaya, which contemplates taking 100,000 tons. The Illinois Central probably will make known its requirements this week.

Judging by the scarcity of empty freight cars the railroads will be compelled to buy many more freight cars before the new year. Large tonnages of steel for railroad bridges are also in sight. About 150,000 tons of track fastenings will be bought to supplement rail purchases.

Pig iron prices are higher in all districts, with the situation strongest at Chicago and weakest in New England. Iron shipments from the West to the east are said to be the heaviest since the war and iron is very firm at \$21.50 a ton. Prices at Pittsburgh have been \$19.15, in Buffalo \$19.10, and in Cleveland \$19.05. In the latter city, however, the price represents an advance of 50 cents a ton.

Iron consumption rising. Iron salesmen find that the foundries have increased their output, particularly the smaller plants. Thus, the number of molders from 15 to 25. There is the present increase in iron business is due, not only to prospects of higher prices, as far believed, but more properly to the increased consumption of that iron.

A New York dealer disposed of 12,000 tons of iron last week, the largest weekly turnover in many months, and expects to sell even more this week. At least 10,000 tons of iron have just been bought by the H. B. Smith Company, a heating equipment maker of Massachusetts, and Richardson & Boynton of New Jersey, in the same line of manufacture. The American Locomotive Company bought 4,000 tons of iron after obtaining orders for 75 locomotives.

Iron and steel scrap has receded 50 cents a ton in several grades and in several districts. Prices in the Pittsburgh district are as low as \$18 a ton, and in eastern Pennsylvania \$18.50, with \$16 the quotation at Chicago, where steel railroads are offering scrap freely. The fall in scrap is a natural reaction after its rapid advance.

Industry as a Whole Steady. For the steel industry as a whole there is a remarkable steadiness, whether production, prices or profits be considered. The industry works at 75 per cent of capacity and eastern consumption is taking care of full output as very little reserve steel is piling up at either the mills or consumers' plants.

Prices are a trifle too steady in other words the makers had expected price levels to rise a trifle higher for fourth quarter delivery, but such a rise does not now seem probable. The latest week has seen the failure to boost prices even a trifle. Thus steel makers are still selling freely at 1.80c, though makers had tried to put them up to 2c. Inasmuch as the leading steel maker still sells galvanized sheets at \$1.80c, it is impossible for the independent companies to place them up to 2c.

Steel plates are still weak. The so-called market quotation of 1.80c applies only to less than carload lots, with 1.75c and 1.70c more frequent on the large tonnages. That structural steel business held up well during the summer is indicated by Government figures for steel exports in August, showing a total of 229,000 tons, or at the rate of 79 per cent of normal capacity. Capacity, compared with output for steel, is 79 per cent of capacity in August last year. The peak of this year had been reached in June, with a total of 252,300 tons or 87 per cent of capacity.

Cast Iron Pipe Active. Cast iron pipe business continues very active. About 6,000 tons were recently booked for Norwich, Conn., and 1,000 tons have been bought by the New York City & German maker was low bidder on 6 of the 15 items involved. A meeting of the New York Board of Estimate will be called to see whether the foreign bids will be allowed. In the French and German bids were rejected.

New York will advertise for an additional 6,000 tons after the present tonnage is awarded. One of the largest deals in pig iron for several weeks was the purchase of 8,000 tons by the merchant firm of Hickman, Williams & Co., New York, the receiver of the Struthers Furnace Company. When that concern went into bankruptcy in 1924, the firm had a total of 10,000 tons of pig iron in its furnace yards, for which the Hickman-Williams firm acted as selling agents.

A moderate increase in steel exports to Japan is said chiefly in plate for canners and rods. China is buying heavily of steel, a single order having involved 16,000 tons. Copper Prices Weaken. It was a week of marked depression in the copper industry. Prices made a net daily decline, closing the period at 14 1/4c, a 10c point. The slump was the most emphatic because of the many predictions that prices would soon be 15c or even 16c a pound.

The inability of foreign consumers to arrange satisfactory credits caused export demand to remain at a standstill, as it has for the last few weeks. Statistically, copper was never in better shape and it is certain that the figures for shipments in September will reveal an increase over August.

STEEL MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the week ended September 26, 1926

City	Stocks	High	Low	Net
Chicago	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

City	Stocks	High	Low	Net
San Francisco	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

City	Stocks	High	Low	Net
Cleveland	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

City	Stocks	High	Low	Net
Los Angeles	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

City	Stocks	High	Low	Net
Montreal	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

City	Stocks	High	Low	Net
Pittsburgh	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

City	Stocks	High	Low	Net
Hartford	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

City	Stocks	High	Low	Net
Baltimore	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

City	Stocks	High	Low	Net
Detroit	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

City	Stocks	High	Low	Net
Denver	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

City	Stocks	High	Low	Net
Philadelphia	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

City	Stocks	High	Low	Net
Salt Lake City	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
	1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

NEW YORK CURB AND FUTURES

For the week ended September 26, 1926

Commodity	High	Low	Net
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

Commodity	High	Low	Net
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
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1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

Commodity	High	Low	Net
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

Commodity	High	Low	Net
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
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Commodity	High	Low	Net
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Commodity	High	Low	Net
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
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Commodity	High	Low	Net
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
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Commodity	High	Low	Net
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Commodity	High	Low	Net
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
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Commodity	High	Low	Net
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1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75
1000 All-Steel	24.00	23.75	23.75

Commodity	High	Low	Net
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Commodity	High	Low	Net
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EDITORIALS

So little news comes from the Baltic states and so fragmentary is its character that it is generally thought all is well and there is complete satisfaction with the prevailing condition. Yet the facts do not bear out this view. Finland is uneasy. It sees army maneuvers on the western borders of Russia, gas regiments practicing, tanks in action, the most modern devices of war employed, with no international attaches permitted to attend. It sees the Russian fleet moving about in the waters, and is confirmed in the reports it receives about these things by a protest sent to the Soviet Government of infringements of international law. The press takes up the hue and cry, then the Finnish police discover a Communist meeting behind closed doors.

Dissipating Suspicions in the Baltic

Moreover, in certain quarters the belief prevails that Moscow is trying to destroy Finland's timber industry. By a process of underselling it is reducing the financial condition of the country to a low level, pulpwood and the paper made from it constituting the largest of Finland's exports. Sweden and other states are likewise affected. And the powers appear to be playing into Russian hands, for France, it is reported, has recently entered into negotiations with the Soviet Government for contracts for timber at a price lower than the Scandinavian countries can produce it.

The object of the Soviet Government, the Finns believe, is to reduce the neighboring states to financial bankruptcy, and then proceed to translate into realities the dreams which Moscow, since the advent of the Bolshevik régime, has cherished. Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia are, from all accounts, in no condition to throw an obstacle in the path of Russia. How much ground there is for these conclusions it is hard to say, but that there is a certain amount of tension cannot be denied, and for that reason the question is one that calls for more than passing notice.

If there is tension in the small Baltic states, there is growing confidence in Poland. Indeed it would cause little surprise if the feeling ripened into something of a more tangible character. Soon Georgi Tchitcherine, the Soviet Foreign Minister, will meet Count Skrzynski, the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the relationship between the two countries will be considered from various angles. Poland desires to increase its trade with Russia. Of that Count Skrzynski made no secret when he recently visited the United States and attended the sessions of the Williamstown conference. Nor did he hesitate to show that Poland's friendship for nations which look upon the Bolshevik régime with something verging on contempt would not bar the way to a better understanding with Moscow.

Russia's export trade is only now beginning to recover. It has suffered many setbacks, not the least of which resulted from bad harvests and the disrepute into which the Government fell. Its propaganda abroad has proved a barrier to friendship and brought about its practical isolation from the rest of Europe and the Western Hemisphere. A difficult road lies ahead if Russia is to wipe out the blot upon its name and gain the confidence of the world. And the path will not be made easier by stirring up bitterness and hatreds at its own door. On the other hand, a duty devolves upon the neighbors of Russia.

The "menace" of which they complain will not be met by keeping in view a possible clash, by circulating reports of an alarmist nature, by regarding with suspicion every frontier movement. War has its roots in such things as these. The roots of peace are not found in a rancorous soil, but in a soil nurtured by good will, friendship and co-operation. No state can live by itself alone. The Baltic states are comparatively young in point of sovereignty, and their existence depends upon their economic, political and social relations with other countries. The drawing together of the bonds of friendship, such as the King of Sweden had in view during his recent visit to Helsingfors, is a surer road to peace than the erection of barriers real and imaginary.

That the situation on the borders of the Baltic states has its serious aspect no one will gainsay, and that a measure of watchfulness is necessary everyone will concede, yet nothing can be gained and a great deal of harm can be caused by engendering suspicion and creating alarm in the states that have their frontiers on Russia.

In an issue of a few months ago a publication of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, known as *Safeguarding America Against Fire*, opened an editorial on "A New World's Title for America," with these significant observations:

"A New World's Title for America"

World titles are no strangers to Americans. The soil of America seems fertile for their birth and the spirit of America favorable for their nurture. Only among the concentration here of the "bests" in this and the "highest" in that, there are, unfortunately, a few "worsts," "world worsts." One of these is the national fire loss.

Nowhere in that part of the universe known to be inhabited is there an amount of burning to be compared with that in America.

And as a comment upon the situation outlined in these few sentences a writer in *Engineering World* added this suggestion:

With an annual fire loss of considerably more than half a billion dollars, and the consequent tax levy to install and maintain adequate fire departments and fire fighting apparatus, a new slogan for America might be—"We Build to Burn."

In view of such authoritative statements, the announcement that National Fire Prevention Week is to be observed in the United States from Oct. 4 to 10 should arouse Americans in all sections of their land to a determination to do everything they can to support the movement which is thus being brought to their attention. It is not necessary to go into detail concerning statistics in relation to the great issue involved, but there are certain figures in a report on the

economic losses due to fires in America during 1923, which has been recently published by the actuarial bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters—an organization recognized as the highest authority in the United States on fires, fire losses, and their causes—which drive home the gravity of the situation vividly and unmistakably.

For instance, whereas in the United States the annual per capita fire losses in the year in question amounted to more than 75 cents, in Great Britain they totaled less than 50 cents, in France less than 50 cents, and so on down the line until in Holland they only reached the sum of a little more than 10 cents. Then again it is illuminating to learn that more than half a billion dollars referred to in one of the foregoing quotations figures out at between \$15 and \$20 a second. And the situation unfortunately is not improving, for this deplorable waste has increased 269 per cent in the twenty years prior to 1923 and though official figures are not yet available for 1924, unofficial ones indicate that the total loss in that year was at least ten or fifteen million dollars in excess of that in 1923.

What then is to be done about it? In its code of suggestions for construction and fire protection, the board previously referred to has given this advice: "The cost of structural fire barriers necessary for reasonable protection to a dwelling-house amounts to but a small percentage of the total cost of the building. For this reason it is hoped that architects and owners will adopt them, once their attention is directed to the reduced hazard resulting from a little intelligent thought and care." This virtually amounts to saying that the solution of the problem of America's national fire loss will largely be found to reside in an educative process whereby prospective builders are taught to forestall the results of carelessness by building fire safe. And this is by no means so difficult a problem as would seem on the surface. Indeed, it appears that it is often just as cheap to use modern fireproof building materials as to use those that are highly inflammable.

In three concise statements the board therefore urges in conclusion upon the average prospective home builder "what he can do about it." Here are they:

1. Think in terms of permanence, fire-safety, insulation, sound construction—and get his wife to think in these terms, too.
2. Employ a contractor or an architect of the best reputation.
3. Study modern fireproof building materials and select the best he possibly can afford.

With the passing of summer, thousands of young men and women, students and teachers in the educational institutions of the United States, have returned on the Atlantic liners from their first voyage to Europe. Their summers have been well spent, for they come back rich in experience of a valuable nature. A Monitor correspondent in a recent dispatch estimated the increase of tourist travel among Americans at 50 per cent so far this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1924, basing his estimate solely on the figures for those entering French ports. No doubt a large part of this increase is due to the campaign inaugurated by some of the leading steamship companies two seasons ago to popularize the tourist third cabin passage among school teachers and students. What was done by these business men, possibly for purely commercial reasons, has been vastly beneficial to the Nation in a manner that cannot be estimated in the terms of finance.

Since the close of the World War there has been a continual increase in tourist and business travel. Changed economic conditions, efforts to revive foreign trade and many other factors have served to bring this about, but as vital a factor as any has been the growing interest in international affairs on the part of the general public. The experiences of millions who saw war-time military service abroad, injection of the international situation in a new light into America's politics and the continued entanglement of international affairs have served to maintain the interest once it had been aroused. All these things have no doubt brought about an urgent desire among thinking persons to be better informed at first hand concerning the folk who inhabit the countries beyond the seas.

Whatever the cause, the effect seems beneficial. Too many unthinking and extravagant Americans have gone abroad in the past for the sole purpose of so-called pleasure tours. Their visits have done neither the land of their nativity nor the land whose guests they were any moral good. Indeed, on the contrary, they have done them considerable harm. The greatest value of amicable international intercourse and understanding lies in their existence between the thinking members of the middle classes, and it is to this class that most of these student voyagers belong. While virtue is not a distinction solely of the middle classes there is virtue in numbers, and by the force of numbers alone this class controls the destinies of nations.

Those who have returned from abroad have found these people of other lands thinking and talking in much the same manner as they do themselves; they have found them reverencing also "God, Home and Fatherland." It has helped them on the road to understanding, and this understanding they will pass on, consciously or unconsciously, to their associates.

For obvious reasons, of which essential differences in temperament and purpose are not the least, the tourist is far more valuable than the immigrant in promoting international friendship. But it is not always possible to have those go abroad who will gain and give the greatest intellectual return for their travels. So far the fostering of student tours seems to be the most valuable solution.

Efforts are being made, it appears, to arouse interest in a series of low-priced tours for public school teachers in the coming summer. This would constitute another step in the right direction and deserve the fullest support of all who have the great problem of international peace at heart.

The motion picture is rapidly becoming one of the notably complex problems of the day.

Advancing Issues of the Screen

Already entered on a new phase of its career, it threatens to assume unexpected and startlingly large proportions within the next decade. The advancing issues of the screen today are fraught with a new significance in the light of the world-wide popularity of motion pictures and the overwhelming preponderance of American-made films. With more than 50,000 theaters given over to the "movies" in various parts of the world, and with a daily attendance of wholly unprecedented and prodigious size, embracing all ages, races, classes, conditions, and convictions, the fact that pictures "made in America" are pretty much the order of the day presents a problem that is rapidly taking on an international complexion and complexity.

The vogue of the American picture is assuming the look of a monopoly. It has been estimated that more than 90 per cent of the screens of the British Empire are flickering to Hollywood tempo; and it is also a fact that in Russia, Denmark, Japan, China, India—in other words about wherever you will—the popular cry is for New World film products. Today, just eleven years since the first American super-film was issued, Hollywood exports its pictures in thirty-seven different languages. The result of this extraordinary preference for American films is that the European picture industry, except in Germany, is practically at a standstill. Hardly a camera man is turning his machine today in England. So acute, indeed, is the situation in that country that Parliament is considering steps to subsidize and otherwise aid the home picture industry. In Italy, Premier Mussolini has recently sent forth an edict that one week out of every two months be devoted to the Italian picture theaters to Italian films.

And yet, withal, when it is plainly the preference of the diverse races of this earth for pictures bearing the Hollywood stamps that have to be considered, it is hard to see how national edicts or parliamentary proceedings are going to change the current of popular approval for the kind of film fare so markedly preferred at the present time. The fact that the film industry is one of the four ranking industries of the day brings the question of economics into what might otherwise remain a matter of aesthetics and taste, so that monopolizing this hugely profitable industry is hardly to be sanctioned by the Old World without some sort of a struggle. But just as Paris has achieved a world supremacy in the way of feminine finery, and London has long been and still is the acknowledged seat of men's fashions, so Hollywood's supremacy has come about as a result of natural causes and conditions. There is nothing fortuitous, perhaps, about this choice of a motion picture capital away out in the untrammeled spaces of the Golden West where the older orders of procedure are less observed. If the motion picture be reckoned as a span-new art, an art strictly in line with twentieth century doings and expressing the swiftly mounting thought of the day, then it should have its unhampering environment, its rightful habitat.

At any rate, facts are facts, and the film-fans of this wide world look to Hollywood today for their daily fare. It is easy to see that as the requirements of meeting the filmatic needs of the nations grow more pressing, the responsibilities of those engaged in catering to this tremendous market must be proportionately increased. More and more delicate and complicated will grow the task of Hollywood in shaping its commodities to suit all comers. This world-wide broadcasting of pictorial thought is destined from now on to present the spectacle of an art in the throes of becoming truly international, in the act of taking on a shape that will meet the needs of humanity in the large. It is most possible that the results of this internationalization of the screen will develop an art form of surpassing dimensions and range. In that all screens look to Hollywood today points decidedly toward most interesting developments. And the fortunate thing is that in certain quarters of the film capital the willingness to meet these responsibilities is being clearly shown.

Editorial Notes

Oysters in England, it would seem from latest reports concerning their culture, are in for an era of intensive cultivation such as the world has never known before. For as a result of the observations made upon their growth, etc., it is hoped that a clue has been discovered to the hitherto baffling problem of the prevention of the enormous mortality among the young. An oyster normally produces a progeny of about 1,000,000 in number, but of this total heretofore only about two have survived. It has now been discovered that the critical time in the life of the minute oyster is after the spat falls, when it is apparently essential that the water in which the bivalve is living should be rich in food material. It is terrible to think, just the same, of the state of affairs which would ensue if all the million in every instance grew to maturity. The Yellow Peril would be nothing in comparison!

No one, surely, can read the report just received by the United States Chamber of Commerce from Basil Miles, American administrator at the headquarters of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris, regarding the rapidly improving business conditions in Europe without a sense of hopefulness and gratitude. "The European business world," he says in part, "is more and more returning to the cordial relations which existed before the war." And he adds that Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Rumania, all are showing an increasingly normal state of affairs, while "the British are studying exhaustively the ways and means to regain their position in the export trade, which is the lifeblood of British commerce." Little by little it is being learned and exemplified that, in Emerson's words, "the real and lasting victories are those of peace and not of war."

Aboard the Limited

Final baskets of fruit stowed away by an indulgent porter. Final bouquets of roses, Japanese lilies and gladioli. We are aboard the California Limited, east-bound, and we gaze out of our windows for a final impression of blue bay, sweeping desert mountains and stately eucalypti, of rose-covered arches, dusty geranium hedges and red and purple fuchsias climbing to the eaves of plaster houses.

Friends chatter. Newsboys call the evening papers. Trunks and bags are trundled about. In the green-cushioned seats we survey our neighbors with more than the usual interest of casual traveling companions. Most of us are going across the continent. For four whirling days and nights we will be dining, reading, looking at the scenery together, and we are hoping for the best. "Ab-board!" calls a trainman, and we thrill at the familiar word. The chatter stops. The newsboys retire. The trunks and bags are settled.

"Ab-board!" From the cool beaches to the dusty orange groves, the walnut orchards, the hot inland gardens. In a few hours the desert is not us, its sandy solitude, its sun-diller spaces. Desert plains, desert mountains, the sweeping immensity of blue and gold. Desert color everywhere. Desert vastness and stillness.

We stop at Bartow and buy ice cream cones and small letters. At nine o'clock we stop at Needles, inhospitably hot and sunny. A heady air blows at Needles. "Ab-board!" calls a trainman, and we thrill at the familiar word. The chatter stops. The newsboys retire. The trunks and bags are settled.

We go to bed and still the howling flows past our window with an eerie breath, an alkaline dust. The stars seem strangely near and glowing and the moon hangs a yellow eye above the jagged, fleeing mountains. In the morning the desert is still with us but higher and less sultry. Again the empty miles, the fine, yellow-gray dust, the brown, curling dunes.

Up, up we go into the lofty table-lands of New Mexico and Colorado. Dwarf cedars are welcome and friendly after the desert emptiness. They spread their rusty green over the table-lands and through the gorges. They climb the red mesas softening the glare of color. The vegetation grows softer but still a bit splay and hard-leaved, still bearing the marks of the desert. Birds rise from the virly grass and the spreading shrubs. Rustling that all along, caught back like bits of paper beside the fleeing windows.

Few houses yet. Only occasional huts of Mexican road builders. A row of freight cars with white curtains at the windows and brown children playing in the doorways and under the makeshift porches. Brown men and women smile and wave at a stray passenger. Windows pass the tiny wooden village strung like a row of children's blocks beside the gleaming rails. Brave desert people, happy and contented in their simple homes in the midst of the awe-inspiring solitude.

The rails tick past. The iron horse strides into the east. We dine and read and sleep, and the rails tick on. We lounge in the big, airy chairs of the Pullman dining car, intent on the flowing landscape. We scan novels and magazines and write letters. We make a few casual remarks to a neighbor in a green club chair. But we are never unconscious of the swimming earth about us. Red buttes, yellow wild flowers, blue, blue skies filling suddenly with fleecy clouds.

The air cools and freshens, losing some of its desert dust. The clouds lower. Over the rim of the Continental Divide the peaks grow purple under a passing shower. The rain sweeps across a portion of the flower-strewn plains. A transient, filmy thing, this desert shower trailing its breath like a bit of gleaming shadow across the mellow tapestry of our world.

Up, up we press, and the mountains grow nearer. We have left the rain far behind. Red snow-spikes stand down at the entrance to the Victoria Hotel, where the delegates meet before assembling at Reformation Hall, and already Geneva begins to wear rather a desolate air as the delegates depart. On Saturday afternoon, however, the great hall of the League was again crowded to hear Raoul Dandurand's farewell speech as president of the sixth assembly. The French-Canadian, with his clear, ringing voice, his dignified appearance, uniting the qualities of the quick Gallic intelligence and sturdy common sense of the New World, has proved a most successful chairman, and his perfect knowledge of English and French not only enabled him to grasp all the speeches at once, but to play an important part in harmonizing the British and French viewpoints.

In the distance the mountains bulk red and green. It takes an aerial view to see the true scale of the sprawled before us. Some of them lie there like blue clouds and we can hardly distinguish them from the sky.

As we climb higher the prairie flowers begin to glow beside the track in wide masses. Tall, wind-blown spikes

of blue and pink in the greenish uplands. Still there are few towns, only the freight car houses and other red board shacks in the lonely stretches. A pool of water, a herd of cattle, automobiles growing more frequent on the gray country roads.

"Always as evening violet, amber, touches of salmon, flashes of coral, and before the sunset paints the fleecy clouds with a final glory."

Little houses of gray cement begin to take the place of the less permanent freight car abodes. There are two or three houses in a group, long and narrow with an open porch between, and the shade of the porch. Stretches and women sitting in the shade of the porch. Stretches of green dot the waste places, bits of green cornfield and garden surround the little houses, and green cedars climb the slopes of the bulging mountains.

Towns grow more frequent. Also horses and cattle enliven the landscape. Automobiles speed along the roads beside the train. The grass changes from gray-green to brighter green. In northern New Mexico are peach orchards and Indian villages. The squat clay houses are almost the same color and contour as the cliffs about them. They are thick-walled, flat-roofed, primitive. Red peppers hang in long strings against the yellow-gray walls. Round clay ovens are built beside the doors. There are patches of corn, a few little fields of alfalfa. A little interest in our passing. An Indian who is busy with his horse in the field does not even look up as we thunder along. He is seemingly intent upon his beans and squashes. We are only the Limited, the rushing, snorting iron horse that disturbs daily the echoes of his desert mountains.

Some mornings we are greeted by the stretching cornfields, hayfields, and wild sunflowers of southern Kansas. Comfortable farmhouses now, and barns and windmills. Hot, shimmering prairie that seems an epitome of midsummer productivity. The Kansas prairie is vast but isolated, shut away behind the desert. It is hot and fertile and self-sufficient. The wind that whistles across the prairie carries the pungence of ripe cornfields, of harvested grain, of rank sunflowers, but no hint of the mountains or the sea.

As we travel east the fields are greener. Cottonwoods border streams and roadways. Apple orchards stretch beside farmhouses. In the level prairie of northern Illinois, the country is not so isolated, shut away behind the desert. It is hot and fertile and self-sufficient. The wind that whistles across the prairie carries the pungence of ripe cornfields, of harvested grain, of rank sunflowers, but no hint of the mountains or the sea.

In Missouri the woodlands are more frequent, tall, thick oaks and hickories, spreading haws and scrubby evergreens. After the muddy Missouri the streams grow clearer and one feels a mingling of south and west that is lost again in the level prairie of northern Illinois. The vast, sprawling bulk of Chicago is impressive and oppressive even in fleeting glimpses from train windows. But in its parks and vacant lots, in its alleys and boulevards, one feels the prairie's levelness, its creeping grasses, and one feels the freshness of the lake breeze. Leaves rustling, cornfields, stretches of thick forest. We watch the sun set behind yellow straw stacks and red barns and narrow country roads, tree-fringed and empty.

We have changed trains in Chicago. A sleeker, faster iron horse even than the first. We speed along the lake shore. Piers and boats, and white-caps tossing. Huge cement works bulk dusty gray, shutting out the lake's blue. A sign tells us that here are produced 100,000 sacks of grain daily.

Miles of freight cars beside the track, and then, in Indiana, the prairie sweeps again, grassy and shimmering, but less isolated than in Kansas. More intimate and friendly with its smaller farms, its frequent houses, its flower gardens and hives of bees. Red-topped grass, thickets of cornfields, stretches of thick forest. We watch the sun set behind yellow straw stacks and red barns and narrow country roads, tree-fringed and empty.

In the morning we are "east" at last. Hint of autumn in the goldenrod and gentian, the yellowing sumac and birches. A hazy red glow reflected in a stream. Leaves rustling, cornfields, stretches of thick forest. We watch the sun set behind yellow straw stacks and red barns and narrow country roads, tree-fringed and empty.

"Break yuh off!" says the porter. We pick out our right bags and part company with the Limited. C. H.

The Week in Geneva

Geneva, Sept. 28

The flags of the nations have already been taken down at the entrance to the Victoria Hotel, where the delegates meet before assembling at Reformation Hall, and already Geneva begins to wear rather a desolate air as the delegates depart. On Saturday afternoon, however, the great hall of the League was again crowded to hear Raoul Dandurand's farewell speech as president of the sixth assembly. The French-Canadian, with his clear, ringing voice, his dignified appearance, uniting the qualities of the quick Gallic intelligence and sturdy common sense of the New World, has proved a most successful chairman, and his perfect knowledge of English and French not only enabled him to grasp all the speeches at once, but to play an important part in harmonizing the British and French viewpoints.

The people of Assyria-Chaldea, ancient land of wealth, learning, and prowess in war when Babylon was in the zenith of its power, have presented a petition to the League of Nations through Prince Malik-Cambiar. After the war it was determined that all oppressed peoples should be able to reclaim their nationality and their country. All have obtained their wishes, with the exception of the Assyrian-Chaldeans, says the appeal, which adds: "This people is dispersed all over the world, nowhere are they at home, even their ancient allies have refused them the necessary steps to prove their legitimate rights; everywhere they are pariahs and nowhere recognized as a nation."

"Assyria-Chaldea, which was formerly covered with superb gardens, opulent towns, and canals which fertilized the district," the petition reads, "is now a mass of ruins and ashes; nothing remains of this former splendor; only the survivors of this people cry for justice from every corner of the earth where they have taken refuge. When will this justice be rendered them? When will they again return to their country? We ask the League of Nations to recognize our nationality; we desire to have a country, to be again a united people, able to return to a peaceful country, where we may live in quietude."

A stone memorial to Woodrow Wilson is set in the wall separating the beautiful gardens that adorn the Palace of the Nations from the shady avenue that borders the Lake of Geneva. In summer time stray flowers are usually seen above the memorial but during the sessions of the Assembly the wall has been most of the time piled with bouquets. Great scarlet blooms have seemed to be the favorite offering, some from fellow citizens, others from people of Geneva, for Geneva regarded Mr. Wilson as the founder of the League. The Journal de Genève, mouthpiece of Protestant Switzerland, devoted a recent leading article to the great American, and dedicated it to Mrs. Wilson, the former President's widow, now in Geneva for the purpose of following the proceedings of the League. It said in part:

It was the great privilege of the American people, the great virtue of this democracy to produce in every national crisis, the man of whom the country had need: Washington, Lincoln, Wilson. Sufficient time has not elapsed to say which was the greatest. But it is certain that the name of President Wilson, now that it does not separate the (political) parties, will soon unite all Americans in a single veneration.

We salute today with respect the companion of the man who exercised on the history of the world a deeper and better influence than that of any contemporary. The greater part of the faults that the nations have reproached him with, are faults that he could not prevent. And almost everything that the peace has that is good, durable and really constructive is his work.

Mrs. Wilson, who has stayed in the Bartholomew Scherren Villa, just beyond the Palace of the Nations, has

had two women friends with her. This villa, on the lake, surrounded by gardens and flowering trees is in an ideal spot. Beyond there are public gardens planted with roses, lilies, and all sorts of flowers and plants, the gift of a philanthropist to the city of Geneva. Upon her arrival a committee representing the city presented Mrs. Wilson with a basket of flowers, accompanied by the following gracious note:

Madame: On offering you these few humble flowers allow us to present you our good wishes. We join the expressions of our respect and admiration to the memory of President Wilson, founder of the League of Nations. Geneva will never forget that it is to him that it owes it to have been the seat of this magnificent institution whose happy influences grow from day to day and whose beneficent effects are making themselves felt to the ends of the earth. The memory of President Wilson will always be venerated by us as that of a benefactor of humanity.

A "union service in English" was held at the Geneva Protestant Cathedral, Sunday, Sept. 27, at which the Rev. Everett P. Smith, D. D., rector of the American Episcopal Church, Geneva, with the British chaplain, the Scots chaplain and the pastor of the Swiss Protestant Church officiated. It drew a record crowd of some 1,000 persons, built on a hill overlooking the lake, in the old picturesque part of the city. The service, held on behalf of the League of Nations, was attended by representatives of many, if not all, the Protestant nations now a part of the fifty-four governments participating in the present Assembly.

The Opium Commission, in an extended private meeting, set up a list of business houses, factories, and other businesses that carry on the trade of opium smuggling. This list may be very useful to all powers who strive to limit smuggling. Dr. Carrière, Swiss representative, pointed out that, if various Swiss business houses had been involved in the traffic of drugs in the Far East, it was before the new Swiss laws concerning narcotics had been passed. These business houses were formerly exempt from any control, but now, thanks to new laws, the manufacturing is being watched, and no one can export without special permission. Dr. Carrière claimed that Switzerland is now efficaciously collaborating in the repression of abuses. The commission has decided that its annual session will be held, from now on, in January.

The telephone and telegraph administration here has decided upon the installation of an underground tube, to enable the news to be transmitted between the League of Nations and the two post offices of Stand and Mont-Blanc, this in view of hastening the sending out of telegrams. These wires have always been delivered by postmen, up to now; but this most considerable delay in their delivery by the pneumatic system the wires will be transmitted to the telegraph in a few seconds.

The French telephone and telegraph administration arranged to radiocast the debates of the sixth League of Nations Assembly this year. The manager of the "Associations des Industries de Genève" also had the opportunity of talking to one of the engineers of the French telephone and telegraph office at Paris concerning the radiocasting of the Italian opera season, held at the Grand Théâtre from Sept. 2 to Sept. 18. In consequence the staff and sets, which had been sent to Geneva following an agreement between the French and Swiss Governments, radiocast the performances throughout Europe by means of the radiocasting stations of France, which cover Belgium, Holland, and England from Paris, Spain from Toulouse and Italy from the Marseilles station. Thus hundreds of thousands of people will be able to listen to these performances of opera from Geneva.